



(12) United States Patent
Yan et al.

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(45) Date of Patent: Jan. 22, 2002

- (54) ISOLATED HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS, NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES ENCODING HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS, AND USES THEREOF (56) References Cited
GenEmbl Database, Accession No. D45906, Feb. 1999.*
Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning Manual, 2nd edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989.*
cited by examiner
- (75) Inventors: Chunhua Yan, Boyd; Karen A. Ketchum, Germantown; Valentina Di Francesco, Rockville; Ellen M. Beasley, Darnestown, all of MD (US)
- (73) Assignee: PE Corporation (NY), Norwalk, CT (US)
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.
- (21) Appl. No.: 09/813,817 (22) Filed: Mar. 22, 2001 (51) Int. Cl.⁷: C12N 9/12; C12N 1/20; C12N 15/00; C12N 5/00; C07H 21/04 (52) U.S. Cl.: 435/194; 435/320.1; 435/252.3; 435/325; 536/23.2 (58) Field of Search: 435/194, 252.3, 435/325, 320.1; 536/23.2

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(57) ABSTRACT

The present invention provides amino acid sequences of peptides that are encoded by genes within the human genome, the kinase peptides of the present invention. The present invention specifically provides isolated peptide and nucleic acid molecules, methods of identifying orthologs and paralogs of the kinase peptides, and methods of identifying modulators of the kinase peptides.

9 Claims, 41 Drawing Sheets

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

1 CCCAGGGCGC CGTAGGCGGT GCATCCCGTT CGCGCTGGG GCTGTGGTCT
51 TCCCGCGCCT GAGGCAGGCGG CGGCAGGAGC TGAGGGGAGT TGTAGGGAAAC
101 TGAGGGGAGC TGCTGTGTCC CCCGCCTCCT CCTCCCCATT TCCCGCCTC
151 CGGGACCATG TCCGCCTGG CGGGTGAAAGA TGTCTGGAGG TGTCCAGGCT
201 GTGGGGACCA CATTGCTCCA AGCCAGATAT GGTACAGGAC TGTCAACGAA
251 ACCTGGCACG GCTCTTGCTT CGGGTGAAAG TGATGCCAG CCTGGACCAC
301 CCCAATGTGC TCAAGTTCAT TGGTGTGCTG TACAAGGATA AGAAGCTGAA
351 CCTGCTGACA GAGTACATTG AGGGGGGAC ACTGAAGGAC TTTCCTGCGCA
401 GTATGGATCC GTTCCCCTGG CAGCAGAAGG TCAGGTTTGC CAAAGGAATC
451 GCCTCCGGAA TGGACAAGAC TGTGGTGGTG GCAGACTTTG GGCTGTCACT
501 GCTCATAGTG AAAGAGAGGA AAAGGGCCCC CATGGAGAAG GCCACCACCA
551 AGAAACGCAC CTTGCGCAAG AACGACCGCA AGAACCGCTA CACGGTGGTG
601 GGAAACCCCT ACTGGATGGC CCCTGAGATG CTGAACGGAA AGAGCTATGA
651 TGAGACGGTG GATATCTTCT CCTTTGGAT CGTTCTCTGT GAGATCATTG
701 GGCAGGTGTA TGCAAGATCCT GACTGCCTTC CCCGAACACT GGACTTTGGC
751 CTCAACGTGA AGCTTTCTG GGAGAAGTTT GTTCCCACAG ATTGTCCCCC
801 GGCCTTCTTC CCGCTGGCCG CCATCTGCTG CAGACTGGAG CCTGAGAGCA
851 GACCAGCATT CTCGAAATTG GAGGACTCCT TTGAGGCCCT CTCCCTGTAC
901 CTGGGGGAGC TGGGCATCCC GCTGCCTGCA GAGCTGGAGG AGTTGGACCA
951 CACTGTGAGC ATGCAGTACG GCCTGACCG GGACTCACCT CCCTAGCCCT
1001 GGCCTCAGCCC CCTGCAGGGGG GGTGTTCTAC AGCCAGCATT GCCCCCTCTGT
1051 GCCCCATTCC TGCTGTGAGC AGGGCCGTCC GGGCTTCCTG TGGATTGGCG
1101 GAATGTTTAG AAGCAGAACAA AACCATTCTT ATTACCTCCC CAGGAGGCAA
1151 GTGGGCGCAG CACCAGGGAA ATGTATCTCC ACAGGTTCTG GGGCTTAGTT
1201 ACTGTCTGTA AATCCAATAC TTGCCTGAAA GCTGTGAAGA AGAAAAAAAAC
1251 CCCTGCCCTT TGGGCCAGGA GGAATCTGTT ACTCGAATCC ACCCAGGAAC
1301 TCCCTGGCAG TGAGTTGTGG GAGGCTCTTG CTTACACTAA TCAGCGTGAC
1351 CTGGACCTGC TGGGCAGGAT CCCAGGGTGA ACCTGCCTGT GAACTCTGAA
1401 GTCACTAGTC CAGCTGGGTG CAGGAGGACT TCAAGTGTGT GGACGAAAGA
1451 AAGACTGATG GCTCAAAGGG TGTAAAAAG TCAGTGTGTC TCCCCCTTTC
1501 TACTCCAGAT CCTGCCTTC CTGGAGCAAG GTTGAGGGAG TAGGTTTGA
1551 AGAGTCCCTT AATATGTGGT GGAACAGGCC AGGAGTTAGA GAAAGGGCTG
1601 GCTTCTGTTT ACCTGCTCAC TGGCTCTAGC CAGCCCTGGG ACCACATCAA
1651 TGTGAGAGGA AGCCTCCACC TCATGTTTCAAACTTAATA CTGGAGACTG
1701 GCTGAGAACT TACGGACAAC ATCCTTTCTG TCTGAAACAA ACAGTCACAA
1751 GCACAGGAAG AGGTGGGGG ACTAGAAAGA GGCCTGCCCT TCTAGAAAGC
1801 TCAGATCTTG GCTTCTGTAA CTCATACTCG GGTGGGCTCC TTAGTCAGAT
1851 GCCTAAAACA TTTTGCTAA AGCTCGATGG GTTCTGGAGG ACAGTGTGGC
1901 TTGTCACAGG CCTAGAGTCT GAGGGAGGGG AGTGGGAGTC TCAGCAATCT
1951 CTTGGCTTG GCTTCATGGC AACCACTGCT CACCCCTCAA CATGCCCTGGT
2001 TTAGGCAGCA GCTTGGCTG GGAAGAGGTG GTGGCAGAGT CTCAAAGCTG
2051 AGATGCTGAG AGAGATAGCT CCCTGAGCTG GGCCATCTGA CTTCTACCTC
2101 CCATGTTGCT TCTCCAACT CATTAGCTCC TGGCAGCAT CCTCCCTGAGC
2151 CACATGTGCA GGTACTGGAA AACCTCCATC TTGGCTCCCA GAGCTCTAGG
2201 AACTCTTCAT CACAACCTAGA TTTGCCTCTT CTAAGTGTCT ATGAGCTTGC
2251 ACCATATTTA ATAAATTGGG AATGGGTTTG GGGTATTAAA AAAAAAAAAA
2301 AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA (SEQ ID NO:1)

FIG. 1A

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION
 A POLYNUCLEOTIDE CONSTITUTING A PROTEIN WHICH IS EXPRESSED IN YEAST AND WHICH HAS AN ACTIVITY SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE HUMAN LIM KINASE 1, WHICH IS A PROTEIN WHICH IS EXPRESSED IN HUMAN TISSUE AND WHICH HAS AN ACTIVITY SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE HUMAN LIM KINASE 1.

FEATURES: THE POLYNUCLEOTIDE CONSTITUTING A PROTEIN WHICH IS EXPRESSED IN HUMAN TISSUE AND WHICH HAS AN ACTIVITY SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE HUMAN LIM KINASE 1.

5'UTR: 1-228
 Start Codon: 229
 Stop Codon: 994
 3'UTR: 997

Homologous proteins: 2172 Q424K 5041 107630071 P11
Top 10 BLAST Hits

| | | Score | E |
|--------------------|--|-------|-------|
| CRA 1000682328847 | /altid=gi 8051618 /def=ref NP_057952.1 LIM d... | 485 | e-136 |
| CRA 18000005015874 | /altid=gi 5031869 /def=ref NP_005560.1 LIM ... | 485 | e-136 |
| CRA 88000001156379 | /altid=gi 7434382 /def=pir JC5814 LIM motif... | 469 | e-131 |
| CRA 88000001156378 | /altid=gi 7434381 /def=pir JC5813 LIM motif... | 469 | e-131 |
| CRA 18000005154371 | /altid=gi 7428032 /def=pir JE0240 LIM Kinas... | 469 | e-131 |
| CRA 18000005126937 | /altid=gi 6754550 /def=ref NP_034848.1 LIM ... | 469 | e-131 |
| CRA 18000005127186 | /altid=gi 2804562 /def=dbj BAA24491.1 (AB00...) | 469 | e-131 |
| CRA 18000005127185 | /altid=gi 2804553 /def=dbj BAA24489.1 (AB00...) | 469 | e-131 |
| CRA 18000005004416 | /altid=gi 2143830 /def=pir I78847 LIM motif... | 468 | e-131 |
| CRA 18000005004415 | /altid=gi 1708825 /def=sp P53670 LIK2_RAT LI... | 468 | e-131 |

BLAST dbEST hits:

| | | Score | E |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| gi 10950740 | /dataset=dbest /taxon=96... | 1049 | 0.0 |
| gi 10156485 | /dataset=dbest /taxon=96... | 975 | 0.0 |
| gi 5421647 | /dataset=dbest /taxon=9606 ... | 952 | 0.0 |
| gi 10895718 | /dataset=dbest /taxon=96... | 757 | 0.0 |
| gi 13043102 | /dataset=dbest /taxon=960... | 714 | 0.0 |
| gi 519615 | /dataset=dbest /taxon=9606 /... | 531 | e-149 |
| gi 11002869 | /dataset=dbest /taxon=96... | 511 | e-143 |

EXPRESSION INFORMATION FOR MODULATORY USE:

library source:

From BLAST dbEST hits:

gi|10950740 teratocarcinoma
 gi|10156485 ovary
 gi|5421647 testis
 gi|10895718 nervous_normal
 gi|13043102 bladder
 gi|519615 infant brain
 gi|11002869 thyroid gland

From tissue screening panels:

Fetal whole brain

FIG.1B

100103 6-15A

100103 6-15A

1 MVQDCQRNLA RLLLKVVMR SLDHPNVLFK IGVLYDKKKL NLLTEYIEGG
51 TLKDFLRSMD PFPWQQKVRF AKGIASGMDK TVVVAADFGLS RLIVEERKRA
101 PMEKATTKKR TLRKNDRKKR YTIVGNPYWM APEMILNGKSY DETVDIFSFG
151 IVLCEIIGQV YADPDCLPRT LDFGLNVKLW WEKFVPTDCP PAFFPLAAC
201 CRLEPESRPA FSKLEDSFEA LSLYLGELGI PLPAELELD HTVSMQYGLT
251 RDSPP (SEQ ID NO:2)

FEATURES:**Functional domains and key regions:****[1] PDOC00004 PS00004 CAMP_PHOSPHO SITE****cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site****Number of matches:**

20 51-111 KKRT

2 77-82 GMDKTV

3 150-155 GIVLCE

4 158-163 GQVYAD

Membrane spanning structure and domains:

| Helix | Begin | End | Score | Certainty |
|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----------|
| 1 | 142 | 162 | 0.872 | Putative |
| 2 | 184 | 204 | 0.652 | Putative |

BLAST Alignment to Top Hit:

>CRA|1000682328847 /altid=gi|8051618 /def=ref|NP_057952.1| LIM

domain kinase 2 isoform 2b [Homo sapiens] /org=Homo

sapiens /taxon=9606 /dataset=nraa /length=617

Length = 617

Score = 485 bits (1235), Expect = e-136

Identities = 241/265 (90%), Positives = 241/265 (90%), Gaps = 22/265 (8%)

Query: 13 LLPVKVMRSLDHPNVLKFIGVLYKDCKLNILLTEYIEGGTLKDFLRSMDPFPWQQKVRFAK 72

Sbjct: 353 LTEVKVMRSLDHPNVLKFIGVLYKDCKLNILLTEYIEGGTLKDFLRSMDPFPWQQKVRFAK 412

Query: 73 GIASGM-----DKTVVVADFGLSRLIVEERKRAPMEKATTKKR 110

Sbjct: 413 GIASGMAYLHSMCIIHRDLNSHNCLIKLDKTVVVADFGLSRLIVEERKRAPMEKATTKKR 472

Query: 111 TLRKNDRKRYTVGNPYWMAPEMLNGKSYDETVIFSGIVLCEIIIGQVYADPDCLPRT 170

Sbjct: 473 TLRKNDRKRYTVGNPYWMAPEMLNGKSYDETVIFSGIVLCEIIIGQVYADPDCLPRT 532

Query: 171 LDGLNVKLFWEKFVPTDCPPAFFPLAACCRLEPESRPAFSKLEDSFEALSLYLGELGI 230

Sbjct: 533 LDGLNVKLFWEKFVPTDCPPAFFPLAACCRLEPESRPAFSKLEDSFEALSLYLGELGI 592

Query: 231 PLPAELEELDHTVSMQYGLTRDSPP 255

PLPAELEELDHTVSMQYGLTRDSPP

Sbjct: 593 PLPAELEELDHTVSMQYGLTRDSPP 617 (SEQ ID NO:4)

Hmmer search results (Pfam):

| Model | Description | Score | E-value | N |
|---------|--|-------|---------|---|
| PF00069 | Eukaryotic protein kinase domain | 100.1 | 1.1e-26 | 2 |
| CE00031 | CE00031 VEGFR | 4.9 | 0.14 | 1 |
| CE00204 | CE00204 FIBROBLAST GROWTH RECEPTOR | 4.7 | 1 | 1 |
| CE00359 | E00359 bone morphogenetic protein receptor | 1.8 | 7.9 | 1 |
| CE00022 | CE00022 MAGUK subfamily_d | 1.5 | 2.5 | 1 |
| CE00287 | CE00287 PTK_Eph_orphan_receptor | -48.4 | 3.8e-05 | 1 |
| CE00292 | CE00292 PTK_membrane_span | -61.8 | 2.1e-05 | 1 |

FIG.2B

| | | | | |
|---------|------------------------------|--------|---------|---|
| CE00291 | CE00291 PTK_fgf_receptor | -113.0 | 0.027 | 1 |
| CE00286 | E00286 PTK_EGF_receptor | -125.1 | 0.0021 | 1 |
| CE00290 | CE00290 PTK_Trk_family | -151.3 | 6.5e-05 | 1 |
| CE00288 | CE00288 PTK_Insulin_receptor | -210.4 | 0.014 | 1 |

Parsed for domains:

| Model | Domain | seq-f | seq-t | hmm-f | hmm-t | score | E-value |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| PF00069 | 1/2 | 16 | 79 | 41 | 105 | 52.1 | 2.3e-13 |
| CE00022 | 1/1 | 124 | 153 | .. | 187 | 216 | 1.5 |
| PF00069 | 2/2 | 81 | 156 | .. | 129 | 182 | 48.0 |
| CE00031 | 1/1 | 129 | 156 | .. | 1114 | 1141 | 4.9 |
| CE00204 | 1/1 | 129 | 156 | .. | 705 | 732 | 4.7 |
| CE00359 | 1/1 | 79 | 157 | .. | 287 | 356 | 1.8 |
| CE00290 | 1/1 | 9 | 218 | .. | 1 | 282 | -151.3 |
| CE00287 | 1/1 | 1 | 218 | [| 1 | 260 | -48.4 |
| CE00291 | 1/1 | 1 | 218 | [| 1 | 285 | -113.0 |
| CE00292 | 1/1 | 1 | 218 | [| 1 | 288 | -61.8 |
| CE00288 | 1/1 | 1 | 218 | [| 1 | 269 | -210.4 |
| CE00286 | 1/1 | 6 | 218 | .. | 1 | 263 | -125.1 |

FIG.2C

1 TCATCCTTGC GCAGGGGCCA TGCTAACCTT CTGTGTCTCA GTCCAATTT
51 AATGTATGTG CTGCTGAAGC GAGAGTACCA GAGGTTTTTT TGATGGCAGT
101 GACTTAACT TATTAAAAG ATAAGGAGGA GCCAGTGAGG GAGAGGGGTG
151 CTGTAAGAT AACTAAAAGT GCACCTTC TAAGAAGTAA GATGGAATGG
201 GATCCAGAAC AGGGGTGTCA TACCGAGTAG CCCAGCCTT GTTCCGTGGA
251 CACTGGGAG TCTAACCCAG AGCTGAGATA GCTTGAGTGT TGGATGAGCC
301 AGCTGAGTAC AGCAGATAGG GAAAAGAAC CAAAAATCTG AAGTAGGGCT
351 GGGGTGAAGG ACAGGGAAGG GCTAGAGAGA CATTGGAAA GTGAAACCAAG
401 GTGGATATGA GAGGAGAGAG TAGAGGGTCT TGATTTGGGG TCTTTCATGC
451 TTAACCCAAA GCAGGTACTA AAGTATGTGT TGATTGAATG TCTTTGGGTT
501 TCTCAAGACT GGAGAAAGCA GGGCAAGCTC TGGAGGGTAT GGCAATAACA
551 AGTTATCTG AATATCCTCA TGGTGGAAAG TCCTGATCCT GTTTGAATT
601 TGGAAATAGA AATCATTCAAG AGCCAAGAGA TTGAATTGTT GAGTAAGTGG
651 GTGGTCAGGT TACAGACTTA ATTTGGGTT AAAAAGTAAA AACAAAGAAC
701 AAGGTGTGGC TCTAAAATAA TGAGATGTGC TGGGGGTGGG GCATGGCAGC
751 TCATAAACTG ACCCTGAAAG CTCTTACATG TAAGAGTCC AAAAATATT
801 CCAAAACTTG GAAGATTCA TTGGATGTT GTGTTCAATT AAATCTCTCA
851 CTAATTCAATT GTCTTGTCCA CTGTCCGTAA CCCAACCTGG GATTGGTTTG
901 AGTGAGTCTC TCAGACTTC TGCTTGAGG TTTGTGAGAG AGATGGCATA
951 CTCTGTGACC ACTGTCACCC TAAAACAAA AAGGCCCCCTC TTGACAAGGA
1001 GTCTGAGGAT TTTAGACCCA GGAAGAATGA GTGATGGGCA TATATATATC
1051 CTATTACTGA GGCGATGAGAA GAGTGGAAATG GGTGGGTTGA GGTGGTGT
1101 TAAGGCCTCT TGCCAGCTTG TTAACTCTT CTCTGGGAA CGAGGGGGAC
1151 AACTGTGTAC ATTGGCTGCT CCAGAAATGAT GTTGAAGTGC
1201 CAGGAGCTGT GCTTGTCTA TTCAATGGCCC CTGTGCTGT GAAACAGGGT
1251 TCGGTGACTG TCACGTGCCC TGCTTGAGG TGTAGTTACC CAGAGAGAAC
1301 AAAGCTGCAT ACACAGAGCG CACAAGGGAG TCTTGTAAAC ACCTTGTCT
1351 GCTTCTAGG GCTGAGTCAG GTACCAACAGC TTGATCTCAG CTGTCCTCTT
1401 TATTTCAAGA AGTTGACATC TGAGCCATAC CAGGAGTATT GTATTTGTT
1451 TGAGGCCTCT CTTTTGGAG GAACATGGAC CGACTCTGTG CTTTGTCTA
1501 TGCTGGTCTC TGAGCTCACAA CAACCCCTCA CCCTCCTTC TCAGCCAGTG
1551 ATAGGTAAGT CTTCCCTATC TTGCAAGGCT CAGCTCAAGT GTCAGCTTCC
1601 TCTACAAAGA CTTTCTGGT TCCCTCATT GGAGTGAACA AGAGTTGACA
1651 TGGTAGAATG GAAAGAGCAG AAGCTTAAAGA ATGAGCCAGA CCTGAGTATG
1701 AATGCTAGAT CCACCACTTA GCTAGTCAC CCTGCCCCCT GCCTCAAGTT
1751 TTAATTTCC TATCCATTAA GTGAATATAA TAATACCTGT GTCACAGGAT
1801 TATTTGAGA ATTAATGAG ATTAGGTCTA TGAAAGCACC TAGCAGAGTT
1851 CTTGGCATAT AGGAGGCATT CATTAAATAT TTGTTCTTCC CCTTTTATAC
1901 CCATTACTT TCTTTCTG AACTAAAATA ATACTGGTT CTATCTCTGA
1951 AATAACATCC AAGTAAAAAA TCAACAAACAT GAAAGAGCAG TTCTTTTCCA
2001 GTGGATTTC GTCCTTAAGGA GCAGAGATTA TGTAATCTAA CAGCCTCCAA
2051 CATACAAAGA GCTTTGTATC TAGAACAGGG GTCCCCAGCC CCTGGACCGC
2101 CAACTGGTAC GGGTCTGTAG CCTGTTAGGA ACCAGGCTGC ACAGCAGGAG
2151 GTGAGCGGCG GGCAGTGAG CATTGCTGCC TGAGCTCTGC CTCCTGTCA
2201 ATCAGTGGTG GCATTAGATT CTCATAGGAG TGTGAACCT ATTGTGA
2251 GCACATGCAA GGGATCTGGG TTGCTATGCTC CTTATGAGAA TCTCACTAAT
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2401 AAGGTTGAGG ACTGCTGATC TAGAGGACCA ATTATCAA TGTGGTTGA
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2501 TTTGAGGAAT AGGAAAAGGC AGTAACATGT TTAACCCAGA GAGAAGTTTC
2551 TGGCTGTTGG CTGGGAATAG TCATAGGAAG GGCTGACACT GAAAAGAAGG
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3001 TGGTACAGGA CTGTCAACGA AACCTGGCAC GGCTCTTGCT TCCGGTAGGT
3051 GGGCCTATCC TCCCACATCTT ACCAGTGAC TATGGGCCAA GCACTATTTC
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3301 CATATCCCTC ACTTTATGGG TGAGGAAACT GAGGCCAGG AAGAGTGA
3351 TTCTGTGGC TGCACATACAG ATTATGCAGG TACTTCAAGA GTTGTGGTGA
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3651 CTCCGTACCT CAAATGATGC ACCCACCTCG ACCTCCAAA GTGCTGGAAT
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4351 AGCCCCCTTA GTAGGGTGGGA CTCCAGGCAC CTGCCACCAC GCCCAGCTAA
4401 TTTTTGTATT TTAGTAGAG GCGGGGTTTC ACCTGTTGG CCAGGCTGGT
4451 CTCAAACTCC TGACCTCAGG TGATCCGCCT GCCTCGGCCT CCCAAATGT
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4551 TGTAGGGCAGC TCAGTTCTT AAAAATTATA CAGACTCAA ATCAGATTG
4601 TTCCCTGCTGT CTGAGGCTCA GTTCTTCAT CTGGAAAATG GATGGTAATA
4651 ATCTTGTGA GATTGAATGA AATAATATAT GCAGTGTATC CAGTACATGG
4701 TAGACACCCA GTGAATGGTT ATTCCTTCCT CCCATCGGAT TGGAAATTCTC
4751 AAGGGTGGGA ACTTGTCTT ATATTCTCA CAACGTAAAA TAGTTGAAT
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4851 TGGCCCCCAA GGTCTGAAGT GGTAGGGCTG TGCTTATATC CTGAGAATGA
4901 GATAGACTAG GCAGGCACCT TGTGCTGTAG ATTCCAGCTC CTGCACATAG
4951 CTCTTGTGT AAAACATCCC TGTGCTTATA CCAAGTAATT GAGTTGACCT

5001 TTAAACACTT GCCTCTTCCC TGGGAACCAT ATAGGGGATT GGCCTGGAGA
5051 CGTCTGGCCT CTGGAAGAGT TGGAAAGCAG CCATCATTAT TATCCTTTCC
5101 TTTAGCTAT AACTCAGAGC TCTCAAGTCT TTTCTGTGGA TCTTATTGCC
5151 TTGGTTCTTG CCCCTTTAC TCCCAGGGAA GTTGATTCTG TCTTTCTGT
5201 TCCATTAGT ATGACAGGGAG CAGAGAACATGT CAGAGCTGTA AGGGACCTTA
5251 TAGTTAAAGC CTTGGCTGG TCCTTCATT TTATAGCTGG GACTAATAAG
5301 TAACGTCAA ACCCAATGAG TTACAGAGATT GGGTCTGCC TTGGCATGTA
5351 ACCCATATGT TCATATTCTT GCTGTTTCC TATGTGTATG AATATTTCT
5401 ATCCAAAATA AGCAGGACAG GGTAGAGCAA GTTAATCTT GGAATTTCTG
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5501 ATGGTATAAC CCATTCAAT CACAGATGAG GCCTGAAACC AAAAAGACTT
5551 GCTCAGGCCA TGGATGACAA GAGCTGGCC TAGCACTGAA CTCTGGGTC
5601 ATTTGTAGGT CTAGTCAGAT GCTAGCTGT TAGCTCTGTG CGTGCCTGTG
5651 TGTGTGTGTG TGTGTGTGTG TGTGTGAGAT AGAGACAGAA AGATAACATA
5701 TGTACACAAA TACATAAAGA GGAAGTAGAC ACGTTAGCAT GGTAGATAAG
5751 AGTACAGGCA GGCCAGGCGT GGTGGCTCAC GCCTGTAATC CCAGCACTTT
5801 GGGAGGCCA GGCAAGGTGGA TCACCTGAGG TCAGGAATTG GAGACCAGCC
5851 TGACCAACAT GGTGAAACCC CATCTCTACT AAATACAGAA AAAAATTAGC
5901 TTGGCATGGT GGCAACATGCC TGTAATCCCA GCTACTTGGG AAGCTGAAGC
5951 AGGAGAACATCG CTGAATCCG GGAAGCAGAA GTTGCAGTGA GCCGAGATTG
6001 TGCCATTACA GTCTAGCCTG GGCAACAAGA GGGAAACTCC ATCGAAAAAA
6051 ACAACACCAC ACCAAGAGTA CAGGCTATGG AATGAGACTA TGGTTTTAAA
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6201 TGTTAGGGAG GATTAATGT GATAACCTAT ATAAAGTGGC TAGCATAGCA
6251 TCTGACATAT AGAAAACCTCT TAATAGGGCC GGACGTGGTG GCTTATGCC
6301 GTAATCCTAG CACTCTGGGA GGCCGAGGCA GAAGGATCGC TTGAGCCAT
6351 GAGCCCAGGA GTTGTAGGACC AGCCTGGCCA ACATGGCAAA ACTCCACCTC
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6501 TCAAGGCTGT AGTGAGCTGT GATCATGCCA CTGACTCCA TCCAGCTGGG
6551 GGACAGAGTG AAACCCCTGT CTCAAAACAA ACAAAATGAA AAAAANAC
6601 CTTAATAATC AGTAACGTGTC ACTTTATATT ATGTTGTGAG TGTGTGTCTA
6651 TATACACCTA TATGTATACA TTTCTTTAT TACACATTCA TTGGTGTACT
6701 GATGTGGAGC CCCAGGGATT AAGGGCAACT TTGAACATACC CTGACACAAT
6751 CAAGCCAAAT ATCATTCCCG TGGAGGAAGT AGAGTATCTA GGTTCTGTCT
6801 CCTAGTTGCA GCTTTACCTT GAGGACAGAG ACTCTAATCC AGCTGTGCTG
6851 AAGGAGCACA TCTCCTGACT TCTGAGCTT CCCCTGGTAA ATTCAAACTG
6901 GATGTACCGG CGCCCTCAGA TAGAGCCTGG TAATTTGCC TGGGGAGAGT
6951 GACTGTCTTT TGATCTAA TTGACTTTG CCCAGTTGG AGGAAAATCT
7001 TCAGGGCTAG GAAGGATTGT ATTTGTCTGA CCCCAGAGAT AACCTGGGTT
7051 TTGAGGAACA TGGGGCATCA ACCTGAATGG TCTTGTAAAGA TCTCTCCAC
7101 GCCAGCTTGC CAGTGTCTT CTGATGAATT TAGAGTACCT GAGTAGTGCA
7151 GGCCTGCTGG GAGGAGGACT CTCCCTCTGT GCTACTCAGA GAAATTCTT
7201 CTTCAAGGCC CCCTTCCAGC CTTGCTCTTA CCCAGCTGGG CTACAGTTAC
7251 AATAAAGGAA ATGACTTTTC TTCTCCCCCTT CCCCCAGTAC CTTTGTITC
7301 CTAGTCACAG GGTGGGGCTG GATATTGAAT GGAGAAATTG CTGGGGTCCA
7351 TCCTAAACTC CTCCCCCTCAT CTCTCCCTTA CATTACCCCA TTCTCTGTG
7401 TGCAAGGCCACA TCCATAATCC TGCCCTGTGTT AGCCTTCCGA CAGACCTCA
7451 GGTGCCAGG ACAACAGGAA GCTACTTAA GCTGGAACCT CAGACTGTGC

FIG.3-3

7501 AATGGAGGCC AGTGACAAAA CTGAAAGTAG CTCTGTCA GT ATTGTGCTG
7551 GTGCGATTAG GCAGCTGGCC AGAATCTTT GGATCTCTG GACATATGGC
7601 TGACTAGTCC TCCCAGGCCT TCCCACAGG CCTCTTTTTT TTCTTTTTT
7651 TCTTTCTTT TTTCTTTCTT TCTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTAG
7701 GCTAGTGAAG TGAAATTGTG GGAGTGGAAA AGGAACAAAG AAATCGGTAA
7751 CTGGTAGTGA TCAATTACTT GTAAACACTA TTGTAACCTGG ACCAGCCCAG
7801 TAGGCCTTTT TAAACACTCT GAGTTACCTC TCTTCCTTT CTTGAGCAG
7851 TGCCATTAAT TCTGTATCTG GGGCAATCTT TTCTGTATGTT CTCTGGACCT
7901 GGCTCTCTC CCTTAGGAGA GGCCAGGAGA GTAGCCAGAG AGCATGTCA
7951 TTGTAGCTGA GGTTAAAGTG TGGAGCTATC AATGGTGACC TGGCCTCTTG
8001 GCATGTTAGC AAGCCAGAGG ACCTTGACAA CTTTTTGAT GATTGTCCGT
8051 TCACCCGTAT CAAAGGTGTT TGGCTTAGGA GGAGGAAAGA AAAGCTACCC
8101 CTATTAGTCT TGATGGCCCC AGCGTGGTC TCTATTGCTT GACCTGGTT
8151 CTAGCAGCAT TATCAGAAGG AAAATCCACC GCTCTTAAGG CTCTGGGAA
8201 CTTTCAGGAC TTCTTTCTC AGGATTGCAA ACATAAGACT ATTTGAGCTT
8251 TCACTTTGA AAAGCGGTTA CTAATACCTA TACTCTGGGA AAGGGCTAA
8301 GCAGATAGAA GACTGTGGTC ACTGCATAG GCAACAGACC ATTTCCGCTA
8351 AATTAGTGA CTCCAGGAAG GCCAGTGAAG AAATAACACA CGTAGCAACC
8401 AGAGACTGTG TTGTAATATG TTGGCTGACA GCAGGGTACT TTCTGTGATG
8451 CTGAAAGCCA CATTCACTT CTCTCCCTC ATCCCCATCT AAGCAAGCCT
8501 GGTAGAACAT TAATTACAGT AATAGGTAC ACTTATTGAG TACTCTGTGC
8551 CAGACACCCCT CCTGAGCATA CGACATGCAT AGCACATTAA ATCCTTACAA
8601 TGACTTAATA AAATGTAGTA CTAGTCTTAC CTACTTCGAG AATAGGGAAA
8651 TGGAGGTTAC TTGTTAAAG TCACAGAGCT AATAGGTAGC ATAGCTGAGA
8701 TTGAACTCA GGCATTCTA CTCTTGCTC GCAAGAGTCT CTGGCATT
8751 TTGAATGCAA GCATATTCT TAACCTCACT GAGGGCTAGT TTCTCTTTAT
8801 ATAATATGGG GTAAAGAGCC CTCACCCCTGC CTGCCACACA CTGGTAGTGT
8851 CAGATAACAT TGAAGGGTGT TAGTTAAAG GCTTCATGGA CTCTATAATG
8901 TCAACAAAAG TGCTGTTAAC TTCTTCTGG GTCTCAGGCT CCTGATGTAG
8951 AGTCAGTGGA GCAACCCCTGC CATCTGCTGT TATGCTGTT ATGTTGCTGC
9001 CACACTTACT AACCTAAACC TTGATTCTG GCTGTGGCCT TCTCCAGAAG
9051 GTGTTTACTC ATTTGTCAG TTTATCTTT AGGAAACAGC CAGCCCGTAG
9101 ATCATTAAGG CTGGCTATTG GACAGGGGGC TGGGGCCTGC CTGACAGAGG
9151 AAGGAAGGGC AGACATCTGG TTCTTCTCT GCCCCATCAA GAGACTCCAG
9201 CCTGACCACA GAGTGGTACT CCTAGGATGT AGCAGCAGCA TATGAGCTTG
9251 AATGTGCCCTT AATCCTGCTC TTCTTCTGA GAAGAGAGAA CTAAGGACCC
9301 ACAGATGTTT CACAGCTCT ATAGGAGGCA GAGGTAGAAA AATGGAGAGA
9351 GATGAGGCCA GAGATAGATA ACTGATATTA ATTAAACGTT GTATTAAGAA
9401 CCTCACTTAG ATTATCTGAT TCAATCTTC TAATAACCC GCAACCCCCA
9451 CCTTTTTTG AGAACAGGGT CTTGCTCTGT TGTCCAGGCT ACAGTGCAC
9501 GGTACAATCA TAGTTCACTG CAGTGTCAAC CTCCCTGAGCT CAAGCAATCC
9551 TCCCACCTCA GCCTTGCAAG CAGCTTGAC TACAGGCAGT CCACCAACACC
9601 TTGCCATT TTCTTATTT AAGTAGAAC AAGGCTTAT TAATACTATG
9651 TTGCCAGGC TGGCTTGAA CTCCAGCGAT CCTCTGCC CAGCCTCCCA
9701 AAGTGCTTGG GATTACGGAA GTAAGCCACT GTGCCCTGGCC AGTGCAACCC
9751 CCATTTATA CTAAAACAGG AAGGCCAGA AAGGTTGGA GTAACCTGTC
9801 CAGGGTCACA CAGATGATAT TTGAACTCAG GTCTCCCTGG CTCCCAAGAG
9851 AGTCTGCTTT CCACTAGGAC TCCCAGGAGA AAAAAAAA AAAAAACAGT
9901 AGACTGGAG ACAGAAAATC TGATTTGAGT CTTAGTTGAG CTAGGCTAAC
9951 TGTGTAACTG TGGCAAGTT CCTTAGCCCC TGTGAGCCTC AGTTCTTAT

FIG.3-4

10001 CTGTAAAATG TCATAAAAGA AATCCATCTC ATGGAGTAGT TGTGATGATC
10051 AAGGACTCTG AAAACATTAG AATGGTTAA TGTGAAGGAT TAGCAGCAGC
10101 ACATGGCAAC ATTGTGCATC TTATATTAAAC TATCAAATA TATCAAGCGT
10151 CATTGGCTAT ATATAAAAGT CATCAAATTA GGCACTGTGG GGGATAACGGA
10201 GTTGGCATAC TAGCCTGGCC TCTTAATTAA TTCATTAATT AGCTTATTAA
10251 TTTTTGAGAT AGGTCTTGCT CTATTGCCA GGCTGGAGTG CAGTGGCATG
10301 ATGATAGCTT ACTATAGCCT CAATCTCCA GGCTTAAACA ATCCTCCTGA
10351 GTAGCTGGGA CTACAGGCAC ACACATACCAT GCCCAGCTAA TTTTTTTA
10401 ATTTTTTGTA GAGACAGGGT CTTGCTCTGT TGCCCAGGCT GGTCTCAAAC
10451 TCCCTGGGCTC GAGATCCTCC CACCTGGGCC TCACAAAGTG TTGGGATTAC
10501 AGGTATGAGC CACGGCACCT GGCCCTGGTCT CTTAACTGGT TCCCTAACAG
10551 AGCTGGAAAT AGAGAATGTC ATGGAGCATT CCTAACCATG GGCTCCAGCC
10601 TGGCTTCAT TCTGTTCTC CCCTGAAACA ACATTCCTT AGTAATATT
10651 CGAATAACAG CTTCATCAGT CTGCTACCG ACCACTCTTC AGGCTTCATC
10701 TTATATGACC TCCCAAACCTG CACTAAGGGT TGTATTAGAG AAAAGTGGAT
10751 AAAGTTCGGA GTCAGGCTGC TTGAGCTAA ATGCCAGCTT CACTTACAG
10801 CCACCTGACC ATGAGTCAGC TGCTTAACCA TTCTTGCCA CAGTTTCCTT
10851 GTCTATGAAA AGGGAAATGG CTCCCACCTC AAAAAGTTGT TAACATTAAA
10901 TTCAATCATG TATCAAAGT CCTGAGCAGA ATGCTGGCC ATGACTGGGA
10951 CTTAACAGAT GTTAGCATT ATTATTAGTA TCTGTCAGTC TTGAAATGTT
11001 CTCTCCCTT GGCTTTCATG ACATTCACCA CTCTCCTGGT TTTCTTTAC
11051 CTCTCTGGTA ATACCTGTT GCTTATCCTT CTTTGTCCAG CTCTGGGATG
11101 TTACCATTCCTC TTCAAGGCGTG CTGTTTCTC CTTAGGCAGT CTTACACACA
11151 CTCATGACTT CCTTCCATTG TCCTCCACAC ACTGATGACC CTAAAATCAG
11201 TATCTCCAGC CAAACCTTT CCACTGAGTT CTAGACCCAT ATGTTTACT
11251 ATCAACCTGG CTTGTCCATT TGAATGTCCTT CCAGGCACCTT CAGACTCTCT
11301 TCTCTAGACT TTGCTGGACT TTCACTCTTC CCCCTAAAAC TGGCTCCCT
11351 TCCACTGAAA CATGTATGTC ATTGAGAGGC ACCACCATCC ACCCAGTGCC
11401 TAAGCCAGAA ACCTAGGAAT CTTGATACC TGTTCCTCT CATCCTGCAT
11451 ATCCAAGCCT ATCAGTTTTA TCTCTAAATT ATATTTGGT AGGTTTACTT
11501 CTTTCTTTT CTCCCCACAC CACCCCTGCTC CAAGCTACCA TCATCTCACC
11551 TGGATGTCTG CAATAGCCTC ATCTCCACCA GCCACTCTGC ACCCCCTAA
11601 CTGTTCTCTA TAGAGCAGTT GGAAGGAGTG ATTTTTGTTG TTTGTTTGT
11651 TTTGTTTGTAG ACAGAGTCTC ACTCTGTCTC CCAAGGCTGG AGTGCAGTGG
11701 CACAATTG GCTCACTGCA ACTTCTGCCT CCCGGGTTTA AGCAATTCTC
11751 CTGCCTCAGC CTCCCAAGTA GCTGGGATTA AGGCACCGGC CCCCATACCC
11801 AGCTAATTT TATATTTTA GTAGAGATGG GGTTTGTGCA TGTTGGCCAA
11851 GCTAGTCTCG AACTCCTGAC CTCAAGTGT CCACCTGCCT CGGCCTCCCA
11901 AAGTGTGGG ATTACAGGTG TGAGGCCACTG CACCTGGCTG GAAGGAGTGA
11951 TCTTAAAAAA AAAAAAAAC AAAAAAAACT TGACTGTGTC ACTCTGTGTT
12001 GTCTCTCCTA CCTTGTATAC TTCCACAAC TCCCAGTGTGTT CTTGGATAAA
12051 GACCAAAATC CTTAACTTGG CCAGGGCGGG TGGCTCACAC CTATCATCTC
12101 AGCACTTTGG GAGGCCGAGG CAGGCAGATC ATGAAGTCAA GAGATTGAGA
12151 CCATCCTGGC CAACATGGTG AAACCCCATC TCTACTAAA ATACAAAAT
12201 TAGCTGGTCTG TGGTGGCGTG TGCCCTGTAGT CCCAGCTACT TGGGAGGCTG
12251 AGGCAGGAGA ATCACTTGAA CCTGGGAGGC AGAGGTTGCA GTGAGCCAG
12301 ATCAGGCCAC TGCACTCCAG CCTGGTGCAC GAGTAAGACT CCATCTCAA
12351 AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA TTCCCTTAATT TGCCCTACAG TAGAGCCCTC
12401 CGTAATGTGG CCTCTCTCCA CATCTCCACA ACCTCCTGCT CCCTGCACCT
12451 CAGCCTCACC TCTCTCTGG ACAGGCCCTC CTTCTGACAA GGGCTTTGTT

FIG.3-5

12501 CATTCTGCTC CCTCTGCCTA GAATGCCCGG TTACTCTGTT CACTTAACTC
12551 CTGCTTATCG TTTAGATCTT TACCTGGATG GCTCAGAGAA ATATAGAAGT
12601 AATTCCCTCAC CCTGAAAAAT AGGTTAGGTC CCTGTTTAT GTTTTCATAG
12651 ACCTTCTT TGAGGCTTTT TTTAAAAAAG TAGTTTAAT CTCACATTAA
12701 TTCAATGTGAT CATTCCTTA ATGATATCTT AAGACCTCTA ATAGAACAAAT
12751 TTGGTCATGG ACTGTGGGGT TTTTGCCCT CATTGTGTCA GCACTGAGCA
12801 TATTGTTGGC ATAGGAGGGGA TATTGTTGA ATGAATTGCT AGAGGTGGCC
12851 AAGAGATATG ATGTAAGTCA GGCTTTCCC TGCCCTTCCC CTTCCCCCTTC
12901 CCCACATCCT TCCTATAGCA GCCACCGTGG CTGCAGTTAC TGTAATGGC
12951 AAGACGGAAT CAGTCCCGA CATTGGGTTG TTTAGAAAAA TTGCCTGCAA
13001 GTGTCAAGGGT GATAAGTTAA AGCTTTGTCT TTTGCCCTCA GAGGAGCTAT
13051 CCCATAGTGA GTAGAAGCCA GAGAAGCTGA CCCCCAGGAGT CTTCTTTCC
13101 AGCAGCAGGT CTTGAGCTGC ACTTCTCTGT AGCTACAATC CAGGCAGGAA
13151 CAAGCCCTAG GTACCTCCGG AGAGGAGGGC AAGAGAGGAA GAATGAGTTC
13201 AGCTACTCTA GCCACCAAAC TGATTATGAA TTGCCCTGAA ATCTGAAAAAA
13251 TTTCATAATTCC AATCGTAAGT TTGTTTTGTT TCATTTGTT TTCTTAAATT
13301 GTATATTGAA AAGATGGCAT TAACTAAAGA TATATATTCA ATATAGAGTG
13351 GAAAAAAATGG AATACTTGCA TAGTATCTT TACTTATAGG TGATTTATGA
13401 TGGGGAGTGG GGTGGATAGG TTGGCAGTT TCCTCAGGAGT TTGGAAATGA
13451 AGTTTGCTCT CTGTGAGTTG AACTAATTAG ATCCACAAGT AATGAAAGCA
13501 GTATTGTGTT GTAGTTAAGA GCACACTCTA GAACCAAGATT GCTTAGTTTC
13551 AAATCCTGGT TCTGCCCTTT ATTATCTGTG TACTTTGGGC AAGTTACTTG
13601 CCCTTTGTGT GCTTCATTTT TCTCATCTAG AAAATGGAGA GGCCAGGCCT
13651 AGTGGCTCAT GCCTATAATC CCAGCACTTT GGGAGGCCGA GGCGGGCAGA
13701 TCACCTGAGG TGAGAAGTTC AAGACCAGCC TGGCCAACAT GGTGAAAACCC
13751 TGTCTCTACA AAAATACAAA AATTAGCCAG GCATGATGGC GGGTGCCTGT
13801 AATCCCAGCT ACCCAGGAGC CTGAGGCCGG AGAAACACTT GAACCTGGAA
13851 GGCAGAGGTT GTAGTGAGCC AGGATTGCAC CACTGCACTC CAGCCTGGGT
13901 GACAAGAGCT AGACTCAGTC TAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAC AACTGGAGA
13951 TACAGGCTGG GTGCAGGGCT TACACTTATA ATATCAGCAC TTTGGGAGGC
14001 CTAGGCCGGGA GGATTGCTTG AACTCAGGAG TTTCAAGATC AGTCTGGGTA
14051 ACAGAGCAAG ACCTCATCCC CACAAAAAAT CAAAAATTAA GCCAGGCATG
14101 GTGGCTCATG CCTGTGGTCC CAGCTACTCA GGAGGCTGAG GCGAGAGGAT
14151 TGCTTGAGCC CAGGAGGTTG AGGCTGCACT GAAACATGAC TGCACCACTA
14201 CATGCCAGCC TGGATGACAG AGCAAGACCC TATCTAAAAA AAAAAAA
14251 AAAGAAACGA GCCAGGCCGC TTTGCTCACG CCAGTAATCC CAGCACTTTG
14301 GGAGGCCAAG GCAGGTGGAT CACTTGAGGT CAGGAGATCG AGACTAGCCT
14351 GGCCAACATG GTGAAACCCC ATCTCAACTG AAAATACAAA AATTAGCCAG
14401 GCATGGTGGC ATGCTCCTGT AGTCCCAGCT ACTCACTTGG AGGCTGAGGC
14451 ACGAGAATCG CTTGAACCCA GGAGGCCGGAG GTTGCAGTGG GCCAACATCA
14501 TGTCACTGCA CTCCAGCCTG GGAGACAGAG CGAGACTCTG TCTCAATAAA
14551 TAAATAAAACA TAAAATAAA TAAAATAAA TAAAATAAA TAAAAAAATA
14601 TGGAGGCCAG CAGGCACGGT GGCTCACGCA TGTAATCCCA GCACCTTGGG
14651 AGGCCGAGGG GGGCGGATCA CAAGGTCAGG AGATCGAGAC CATCCTGGCT
14701 AACACAGTGA AACCGCGTCT CTACTAAAAA TACACAAAT TAGCCAGGCA
14751 TGGTGGCAGG CACCTGTAGT CCCTGCTACT CAGGAGGCTG AGGCAGGAGA
14801 ATGGCGTGAA CCCGGGAGGC GGAGCTTGCA GTGAGCTGAG ATCGCGCCAC
14851 TGCAAGTCCAG CCTGGCGAC AGAGCAAGAC TCTGTCTCAA AAAAAAA
14901 AAAATGGAG GTTGGCGCG GTGGCTCGCG CCTGTAATCC CAGCACTTTG
14951 GGAGGTCGAG CGGGCGGAT CACCTGAGGT CAGGAGTTCC AGACCAGCCT

FIG.3-6

15001 GGCCAACATG GTGAAACCTT GTCTCTACTA AAATTACAAA ATTAGCCAG
15051 GCACGATGGC AGGCACCTGT AATCCCAGCT ACTTAGGAGA CTAAGGCAGG
15101 AGAATAGCTT GAACCTGGGA GATGGAGGTT GCAGTGTGCT GAGATCGGC
15151 CACTGCCCTC CAGTAGAGTG AGATTCCGTC TCAAAAAAAA AAAAAGAA
15201 GAAATGGAGA TACAAACTTA CTACCTACCT CCTTACAACC TACCCCTCAC
15251 GTATTACTGT GAATAAAAGT GTGTGTAGCA CTGGGAACAC TATTCACAGA
15301 GCACTCATGA ATGTTTGTTC TTGTTATTA GTTACTAGAG AGGCAAATGT
15351 CTGCCAGGGC TGAATAATAT GTGTGAATTG GTGATTGTGCG CACATATCTA
15401 AAGAAAGTAGT TATTTTTTC AATTAAGACT TAGTTAAAA ACCAATATAA
15451 GGCCGAGGCG AGTGGCTCAC ACCTGTAATC CCAGCACTTT GGGAGGCCGA
15501 GGTGGGCAGA TCATTTGAGG TCAGGAGTTC GAGACTAGCC TGGCCAACAT
15551 GGTGAAACCC TGTCCTGCT AAAAAAAA AAAAAGTACA AAAATTAGCC
15601 AGGCATGATG GCAGGTCCCT GTAATCCAG CTACTTGGGA GGCGGAGGCA
15651 GGAGAATTGC TTGAACCCAG GAGGTGGAGG TTGTAAGTGAG CCGAGTTGT
15701 GCCACTGCAC TTCAAGCCTGG GTGACAGAGG GAGACACTGT CTCAAAAAAA
15751 AAAAAAAA ACCAAAACCA ATATAATAA TAAGTGGCCA GCAATGAAAC
15801 AGAAAGTGAA AAGTTAGTGA AGCAAAACTA GTACTGTATT CAGATAAAGA
15851 TGCTGAATCT AGATTTGGTC ACCAGAATAG GGTCTTTGT GGCAACCTGG
15901 GCTAGTTGG CTGACTCACC ACTGCCAGGA TGAAATTCTC TTCAAGTGGCT
15951 ACTCATTTC CTTTATTTA AGTCCATGCT CACAGAGCAA CCTTCTGATG
16001 CCTAATTCACTG CTTCTGGGA TACTTAATAA CAGGAAGGGT CTGGAAGTAG
16051 TACCTGTATA GGGGATATGA GTGTTCTGAT TTTAATAGTC AATTCTATAAG
16101 TGTACAGAGG GTTTGATAAA TGGTTAGGTC AGAACCATCA CAGAATGTCT
16151 ACACCTCTT GGACATTAGG AAGGTAAAAA ACCTGAAAGG CCAAAAGCTA
16201 GGCTAGATT AGGGTCATTC ACCAAGAAAA CATAGCCCT GAAGAGTTCT
16251 CTGGGTGGTC CACCAGTCAC CTTCTTTG ATCACACCTC CTTCTCGTT
16301 GCTTCTTAA GCATTGACCT GTAATGGGTA TGGAATTCTC TGCTCACCTA
16351 ACTCCTTCCT TTTACAGAGG AAGAAGTGA AGCCCAGAGA GATTTAATGG
16401 CTTGCCCTAAG ATCACACGCA GATTTCTGT TAACCAGGGT GATTTTCAG
16451 GTGTTCCCTG CCAGACGAGG GCTTTTTCC TTGAATTGCC TAGAGATTC
16501 TTGAGATATC CGAACGCATT TTCCAGTGC AGCTGGAGA AGGATGTCCC
16551 TGTCAACACA GCATTTGTTA CTCAATGTTA GACATTCAAT TTTCTAATT
16601 GTATCATGGA GCAACAGTGG ATGATTATCT ATAAGGGGTT GCAATTCCAT
16651 GCTTATGTGC TTACAGCCCA TATAGACAAA TATCAGCTGT TAAAATGACA
16701 AGGCAGTAGA GATGTGGCCC CAGGACAAG GCATACTCTG CTGTTAGTGA
16751 ACACTAGTTG GCCAGCAAAT TTCACATGGG CATATACACG GCCAACGTGA
16801 GACTTTAGGC ATTATACCC ATTCAAGAGAG CCAAACTGGC AACTAAAGAT
16851 CAGCATTCTC TTTGGCATTT CAGCTTTGCG TTCTGTTAAA AATCACTGCT
16901 TGCTTAAATA CCTCTGATAG CTCTTCACTG CCTGTAGGCA ACTCTTCTG
16951 CTAGCAGACT TGGTCTTTAG TGCTCTGCCCT CTAATCTCTT CCACCATCT
17001 GGCTCCTGT CTAATTGCTG CCCATATGTG CCATGCACTA GAGCTTACAG
17051 ACCTGCTCAG CGTTATATGA GCATACCCATA CTCTTATGC CTCAGTGCAT
17101 TTGCACATGT TGTTCTTCA GGCCAGAATG CCTGTTACTG CCTGGCAATC
17151 AGCCTATTAG AGTCTGCCAA TACCATCCCA TCTTCTGTGG AGGAGCCCCC
17201 CGCCAAATCC ACCCATACCT CTCCCCACCA ATCAGAGACT TCTTCTCT
17251 TTGTTATTCT CTTCGTTATT CTCTTCATAC CTCAGTTATA TCCATTTCAG
17301 TATTTGTTTA CACATCTAGC ATCACTCTTA GAGTGTGAAA TTCTCCAAGT
17351 GTGGAGCCGT ATCTAGTTG TCTTGTATC CCAGAGCTTA GCAAAGTGC
17401 TAGAATGTAG TGGGTGCTCA GAGTGTGTTGC TGGGTGAATG ATGTATTGT
17451 TGAACGACTC TTGGACACT TGAATAAAAGT CCATCCAGTA TGCAACCTTA

17501 CCATCTCTTC GCTCTACAAT ATTCTTTAG GCAAGAGCTT ATCTTTGAG
17551 GTGATAAGAT AAGCTCAAAC TTATGTAGAC TAAGACCTCA GTCTGTAAT
17601 GTCATCCCTA AGCTTTAACAC CATAAAACC AGGGCCTCAA GGAATGGCAT
17651 GCCTTCTGCA ACTGTAGCAA CCTGCTGTGC TTATTTGCC GTGTTTTCA
17701 TTTTCCCCC AAAAGCTAGA GTCCCTTCTC CCATGGGCAG TGCTGGAAGT
17751 GTGCTAACAA ATTCTTCTC CATACTGCTT ACGATTACAA AAAAAACCT
17801 CAGCATCTCA TGCCAGACTT GAGTTAAGGT TGTTTCTT TGTGTGTCAG
17851 CTGTATTCTG GTCATGACTT CCTGATGATG CCCTATAGAG ATTTTGCTGA
17901 GATCAGAGGG TGCTCCACTG CCATCAGTAG CACTGACTCT TGCAAGAGCA
17951 CCGTTTCTGA AGTTGGCTAA TGTATCCCT CACGTTGTT TGTTGAAAT
18001 TTGTTTGTAGT TCCAGAGATA GCACTTCAT GGAATGACGC TATCTTCTAG
18051 AATCACTTTT TTTTTTTTG TGAGTTGGAG TCTCGCTGTG TCGCCAGGCT
18101 GGAGTGCAGT GGACAATCT CAGCTCACTG CAATCTCCAC CTTCCGGGT
18151 CAAGTGAATTCCCTGCCTCA GCCTCCCAG GAGCTGTTAC TACAGGCAGCA
18201 CACCCCCACT CCTGGCTAAT TTATGTGTT TTAGTAGAGA CGGGGTTTCA
18251 CCGTGTGGC CAGGATGGTC TCGATCTCT GACTTTGTGA TCTGCCTGCT
18301 TCAGCCTCCC AAAGTGTGG GATTACAGGT GTGAGTCACC GCGCCTGGCC
18351 TAGAACATCC TTTTATAACC ATAACGTGAG CACCACTGCC GCGTCACCAA
18401 GGAAAGAGAG AGGCAGCTAC TGTGGGTTA CAAATGGGTA AGAGTGGCAC
18451 CAGGAAGGTG AAAGTCTCTA CTTAGCCAAG GCTTAACAAA ATGTCATCA
18501 CCAAACATTT ATTATTAAG CTACGTTCA GATAAGAAGA TGAACAAGCT
18551 ATCTGTACAT TCATTTCTC GTTTGTAAAC AGGTAATGAT AGTGTATCTAT
18601 CCTGCCTGCC TCTGAGGGTT ATTGTGAGAA TAAAATGAAA TCAAGTGGAA
18651 AAGCACTTAG GAAAAAGAAA AGCATTGGTT TTCATTGTT AGTGTGGATC
18701 AGAAACACTG GGGCTGTGTT AAAATGCAGA TTCTTAGCCC CAGTCTCAGC
18751 GATTCTGATT CTGTATATCT GAAGTGGGAC TCAGGAATCT TGATTITCAA
18801 CAAGCTGACC AGAGGGTCCA ATGCTGCTAT TCCTTTAGTT ACACITTCAG
18851 AAATATTACT GTAAATCAAA TGGCAAGAAT AAAATAGTTA TTTGAGGCAG
18901 TTTTAGTATG TTGGACCTGG AGTCAAAGA CTTGGGTCAA ACTCCAGCTT
18951 TGTCAAGTCC TAGACCTGTG ACCTTAAACA GCAACCTTCT CTGTGAACCT
19001 TAGTTCCCTC AGGAACGGCT CTGGTCACCT CCTGCTGTAC TCCATTGATG
19051 ACTCACACCA TAAGGCTCCC TGGGAGTCCC CCAAACCTT GCTCTCTAA
19101 CTCCCTTAC AGCCTCTAC ATCTCTGCA GGTGCTGTCT TCTCCTCCTT
19151 TTCCAGGCC CTGCTCTGAC ACAGCATTCA TTCTCTCTG GGAAGGGTTC
19201 CTTCAATGTG TCTCCAAGCA CATCACACCC AGGAAGGACC CTGTGGCCAT
19251 ATCTGTCTAT CACCAAGATCA AACTACGTGA AGGCAGGCAC TAGTACTGT
19301 CAGTGCCTCAG CATAGGCTG GCCCATACCA GGTGTCACA GATGCCTAGT
19351 AAAGAAACCT ATGATTCAAG ACCCCCATGA TGAGCAACTA TAGCACTAGA
19401 ACAGTGATAA TAACTAATGT TTATAATGCA TCTTCAGTTT ACAGAGGGCT
19451 TTTGTACTCA TCATCTAGTT TAGTTCTGC AACACCTCT TGAGGAATAT
19501 AGCACAAGCA GGACAAGGGGA AGCCCAGAGA TGTTAAATAA TTTATCCAAG
19551 TTATGCTGC TGGGAAGGGC AGCACTGAAA TTAAAAGAAA AGTTTCTGA
19601 GCTCAAATCC CATGCCCTT CCTCAATGT AGCTCTAGCA AGGTATTCA
19651 GAATCCTGCC TCTACAGTTC AGAGCCTCAA ATTGCTGGGT ATGTTGAGTT
19701 CTTGTATCTG ATTTTCTAG ATTTCTGCC CACATTCTTA CTGTCTGGAT
19751 ATCAGGAAAG AGTTTATCAA ATGCCTGTGG AAATCCAAGA TAAGGTCTCA
19801 TGATGAGTAA CCCAGTGAAG ACATGAAGTC AAGTCTAACT AGTCACTACT
19851 ATTTCACTAC TGCTGACTCC TGATGATCAG CTCCCTTCT AAGTGCTTAC
19901 TGTCCACTTA TTCCATCATC TGCCCTAGAAT TTATGTGAAG GAATCAAAGC
19951 AAAAGGATCA TAAGGCTTCC TTTTCCAGT ATGTTTTCC TCCCTTTGA

20001 AAACTGGGCC AGTTAGCTAT CTCCATTTTT ATTTCATGAA TACATCCCCA
20051 GCGCCTGGTA TATAGTAGAT ATGGAACATT ACACCTTGG AATATTGCAC
20101 CCATTCTCCA GTTTCCTCAA AGTTACTAAC AATGGTCCA TCACTGTGCC
20151 AACATATTTT CTTTTTCAA TATATTGGGA AATAATTCTC CCAGTCTGAA
20201 AATCTGAACA CATTTCATGT GACTTGGTAT CCTCATATGT CTTGGGCTTC
20251 CAATTCTCCA TTCCCTAGTTT CAAGTTCATG AACTGTAAAA CAAAGGATTA
20301 GACTAAATCT CTAAAGTTCT ATCCAGATGC CAAATTCTTT TCTCTTTCCA
20351 TGATACCTAA GATAGATGCC AAATATTGTC TTTTACCTGG TGTTTGTGAA
20401 CATGACATCA CATTACAGGA GTAGCAGATA CTAAACTCTC ACTCTGTAAA
20451 ACAC TGACTG AGTCCATGA GCCAGATACT GAAGTGAGCT TGTTCACATA
20501 TGTTCTCATT TAATGCTCAT ACCCTGTGA AGCTGGGAAT TGCTGGGACA
20551 TTTTATTATTT TTATTTATTG AGACGGAGTC TGGCTCTGTC ACCTAGGCTG
20601 GTGTGCAATG GCATGATCTT GGCTCACCGC AACCTCCGCC TCCC GGTTTC
20651 AAGCGATTCT CTTGCCTCAG CCTCCGCAGT AGCTGGGATT ACGGGGACAA
20701 CACCACCA CAGCTAAT TTTGTATTT TAGCAGAGAT GGAGTTCTC
20751 CATGTTGGCC AGGTGGTCA CGAACACTTG ACCTCAAGTG ATCTGCCTGC
20801 CTCAGCCTCC CAAAGTGTG GGATTACAGG CATGAGCCAC CATGCCTGCC
20851 CGGGACCCCTT GTTTAGAAG GATGACTGCT GCTATAATGT AGAAAGTGAT
20901 TTGGAAGAGG GGAGGAGTGG GGCACGAAAG ATGGTTAGTA GATGGGGGTG
20951 GTAATGCTTA CCTTTCAAGTA TTTGGAGGCT TC GGAGTCCT CAAAAATTCT
21001 CCTCCTTGAT TGGAGTCCTC CCAGCCAATA GAGGGCTCA CACAAACAGT
21051 TTCTTGGTT TTGATTGTT TGACCAGAGC TTTCTCCGA CAAAAGGTG
21101 GGGTGATTCA TTCACCTTAC ACACCTTGGC TGAACATTCA CTTGGGGCTG
21151 CCGGTTATGA AGGCTATTGT TCTCCAGCCT GTCACAGACG TTTGAAGAC
21201 CTGTGCCTCA GCTGGTTCTA AGGAGTCAGT TTGTTCAAGT CCCTGCCAGG
21251 TTTCAACTT ATGAAATGTG CTGGAGATTA ACACCTCTCC TGCCATTTTA
21301 TCCCTACTAT AATTGCCAGT CAAAGGATTC CTGCA GTGCTCAGC
21351 CATAACTGAT GAATGTTCTG CCAGCTGCC TGAGGACCTA GAAGAGCAGT
21401 TTTCTATCCA GGACCA GTT CCAAGGGTGG GAGGGTGGAA TATATCCTCC
21451 AGTGTGACAT TTCATCTCCC AGTGTGGGT GGCTGGGCC CTTTGAAGTT
21501 GGCTCTGAGG AACCACACAC TTGGGTCTGA GCAGCCAGCA GCTTATCACA
21551 TCTGGTGATC AATCCTCAA AGGTTCCCTC TGAAGTCTGA ATTTTGGAG
21601 GTCAAATGGA TTCCACCTGG GAGGGGCTTC TGCTTCAACT CAGGACATGG
21651 GGAGAAGGCT GTTCCCTTC CAGGGGGAGG CAGTTTCAT GGCATTGAGA
21701 TGTCTCTCA CTTATTCCCC ACCCACCCAC CAAGTCCTT GTAAGAGGAG
21751 TAGGGGGAGA GGAGAGCGCC TGCA GCTCCCTC TGCTCACATT CCTAGACACC
21801 GACTCACTGA GCCCGTCGCC GCTGGAACAG CAGAGCTGTG TGAAATGTC
21851 AGAGGAGTTA TGCTCATAGG CTCCCTGCC TCAGTCTCTT TGTGGCTTG
21901 ATATTCTCC ATTGACTG TGTTCATCAC ATGAAATCA GAGGGTACAA
21951 TTAAAAGATA ATTTGCTAGT CCCAGACTTA ATTTGGGCC CCCTTCTTG
22001 CTGATTGAAT TACAGGGGAA CATAATAGAT TTTGGTGAG AAATAGTTG
22051 CTGTGTGGCT GGGAGAAAGA TTGCTCCAG CTCTCCAGCT GGGCAGCCCT
22101 TTCACTGATCC CGTATGTTAT TTCCCCACTT CCAGCCCACC TCACCTCCTC
22151 TGTGGCCCTT GTGTGTCCCC TCGGCTAGGA TCCTGACCTC CTGCTCAAGA
22201 GTTTAAACTC AACTTGAGAC CCAAGGAAAA TAGAGAGCCC TCTGCAACCT
22251 CATAGGGGTG AAAATGTTG ATGCTGGAG CTATTTAGAG ACCTAACCAA
22301 GGCCCAGACA GAGAGAGTGA CTTGCTAAAG GCCACATAGC TAGCCCACAG
22351 TAGTTGTAAC AATAGTCTTA ATGATATTAA TGGCTAACAT TTATCAACCT
22401 TTAATGTGTC CCAGACTTTG TGCCAAGGGC TTACATGCAG TGCATTGTCG
22451 CATTCAAACC CAGACAGTCT GGCTCTGGC CCAGGCTGAG CTTGGTATA

22501 GCATGGTAGA ACGTTGTCTA TAATGTCTAG TCTGGGTTCA AATCCTGGCT
22551 TCACTTCTCA CATTACAGC TGAGTGACCT CAGGCAAGTG ATTAACCTC
22601 CCTGTACCTC AGTTGCTTTA TCTGTAAAGA GAAAATCAC AGCACTGTGG
22651 AATAGTGGGG GTTAAAATTC ATTACATACAA GTAGTGCTGC AAGCAATGTT
22701 TAATACAGGG TGAGCACCTG TTCAAGTGCTT CCTTCTTCTG GCTGCCTCTG
22751 GGGCTAGAGT GTGGGTGCTT CGTGGTATAG ATAGATAGAT ATGGCTGAGC
22801 TCTGCACAAA CACCAAGAGC TGTTCTTCAC TATTAGAGGT AGTAAACAGA
22851 GTGGTTGAGC TCTGTGGTTC TAGAACAGAG GCCGGCAAGC TATGGCCCAT
22901 TGCCTATTT AATAACGGCCT GTGATTGATT GATTTTTTT TTCTTTTTGA
22951 GACAGAGTTT CACTCTTGTG GCCCAGGCTG GAATGCAATG GCACGAACTC
23001 AGCTCACCGC AACCTCTGCC TCCTGGGTT AAGCGATTCT CCTGTCTCA
23051 CCTCTCGAGT AGCTGGGATT ACAGGCATGT GCCACCACGC CTGGCTAATT
23101 TTTGTATTT TAGTAGAGAC AGGGTTTCTC CATGTGGTC AGGCTAGTCT
23151 CGAACCTCCA ACCTCAGGTG ATCTGCCCGC CTCAGCCTTC CAAAGTGCTG
23201 GGATTACAGG CGTGAGCCAC CATGACTGTC CTGATTGACT GATTTTTTTA
23251 GTAGAGATAG GGTCTTGGTT TGTTACCCAG GCTGGTCTCA AACTTCTGGC
23301 TTCAAGCAGT CCTCCCTCCT TGGCCTCTCG AATGCTGGGA TTATAGGCAT
23351 GAGCCACTAT GCCTGGCTA TATGACCTGT GATTTTAAT GGTTAGGGGA
23401 AAAAAAGCAA AAGAATGCTT TGTGACATGT GGAAATTACA TGAAACTCAA
23451 ATATCAGTGT CCCAGCCTGG GCAACAAAGT GAGACCTGT CTCTACAAAA
23501 AATAAAAAAA AATAAGCCAG GGCGGGCGC AGTGGCTCAC ACCTATAATC
23551 TCAGCACTTT GGGGAGGCCGA GGCAAGTGG A TCACCTGAGG TCAGGAGTTC
23601 AAGACCAGCC TGACCAATAT GGTGAAACCC TGTCTGTACT AAAAACACAA
23651 AAATTAGCCG AGCATGGTGG CATGCGCTG TAGTCCCAGC TACTTGGGAG
23701 GCTGAGACAA GAGAATTGCT TGAACCTGGG AGGCAGGAGT TGCAGTGAGC
23751 CAAGATCGCG ACACACTACACT GCAGCCTGGG CAACAGAGCG AGACTCCGAC
23801 ACACGCACGC ACACACACAC ACACACACAC ACACACACAC ACGCTGGGTA
23851 TGGTGGCCAG CACGTGTGGT CCCAGGATGC ACTGGAGGCT TAGGTAGGAG
23901 GATCACTTGA GCTTAGGTGG TTGAGACTAC AATGAACCAT GTTTATACCA
23951 CTGCACTTA GCCAGGGCAA CAGTGTGAGA CTGAATCTCA AAAGAAAAAA
24001 AAAAAAAAGA AAAAAATCTT TCCATAAGTA AATATCTGTT GGAACATAGC
24051 CATGCCCCCT AGTTTATGTT TTATATATGG CTGCTTTGC CCTATAATGA
24101 CACAATTGAG TGGCCACGAC AGTCTGTATG GCCTGCAGAG CCTAAGATAT
24151 TTGCTCTCTG GCCCTTTACA GAAAAAGTGC CTTGACCTGT GCTCTAGAGC
24201 CATATGTACC AGGTTTGAAC CTCAGCCTCA CAGCTGGGTG TGATGGCAGC
24251 CATCTGTAGT CCCAGCTACT CTGGAGGCTG AGGTGAGAGG ATCACTTGAG
24301 TCCAGAAGGT CGAGGTCAAG ATTGTAGTGA GCCATGATGG CATCACCGCA
24351 CTCCAGCCTG AGTACAGAG AGAGACCTG ACTCAAAAAA AAAAAAAACAA
24401 AAAAAAAACAC ACCCTCACC ACTTATCAGC TATTTGTCTT GAGAATAGTG
24451 ACATAACCCC TCAGAACCTA TTTCCTAAC TGTAAATGA GGCTGATGAC
24501 GTTTCTCCT TTTACTGGCA ATTAAACAT GATGGATAAT AAATGCTAAG
24551 CACTTAACAC AGGGCCTAGA AGATATTAAC TGCTCAATAA ATGGTAGCTT
24601 CTTAACAGTA TTCACACCA TGTGCTCTA TCACATGCAT TGTTGTCCCT
24651 GTGTCCAGTT GGTGGAATGG GAAAAGGCTC CCTTGTAAACC CCATCTACCA
24701 TCTTTATCAG ACTTCTCTGC CATGGTTCAC AGTAAGAGAT AGAAGCTGCA
24751 CGGTGACTTC TGGCTCTTTA CAATGGTGTAG CGGTGTTGTC CTGGTAAGGG
24801 AGAGCTGATG TCACTGCCCC AAATCCAGTA GTGAGATCTG AGTGTTCCTGG
24851 TTTCTCCAG CAGCCTTGCT TTTCTCTTA CAATCCTGCA GGCAGGGAGA
24901 CAAGGGCTTT CTACATGGTA GGCTCTGGTT TGGTCATCGT CACAACCTGGG
24951 GGCTGTTCAAG GTGGGCTCCC ATTCCAGATA CCTAGGCTTA TCAATCCCTT

FIG.3-10

25001 TTGGCACCCC AGGCCTTTT CTCCCTCATG CCCCATTTT CAGTTTGAAA
25051 AGCATGGTTA TCACAGGACA AGTAGAAGAA GCTCCACTGT CCACGTGAGC
25101 CAATGGATGG TGTTCTGCAT GTGAACACTC AGTGAATAGT GAGTGAAATGA
25151 GAGTAACCTG GGCTCCATCC TATTTGAGA GAGCTTTGGA AAAGATTTT
25201 CTCCCTAAAG AGCCAGAATG AAGCCTGGTA GTGGGAGAGC TCCAGCTCTA
25251 GAGTCACATG AGCCTACATT TAAATTCCAG CCCTGCCACT GACTCCCTT
25301 TTGACCTTGA GTGAGTTACC TAATCTCTCT GTACCTCACT TTCTTGTCT
25351 GTAGAGTGGG AATAATTCCCT GTCTCAGAGA AATAAAAGAG TGCAATAGT
25401 GTTGCCACA TGGAGACACA TCAGGTGAG GTAAATACTC TGCGCCTTGT
25451 TTCCCTTATTG GCAACACAGC CCTGCCCTGG AGTGGAAAGTG GCACCTCCCA
25501 TTGGTCAGCT CTTGAGGCTG TCCCAGGAC AGGCAGAGGG AGGAAATGAA
25551 TGGGAGCCCT AGTGCCAGGA CAGAACAGAT GGCACTCAG AGCTAGGATG
25601 GCTCTCTGGA CCTGCTCTC CTACCAAGAGG TCCCCCGTC TGTTGTGGCT
25651 CCTCCTGGAC CTGGCATCCT CTGCTTTTTT TTTTTTCCA CCTCCAAGCA
25701 GAATTACTGT CCTGTAGGCA GCTCCCTCTGC TTGAGGACAT CTGGGGCCAG
25751 ATATGTCAC ACTCTATCCT GCCTTGCCT TCCCTGAGCT CAGGATGGAC
25801 GCTCAATTGG TCCCAGTTAT TGTCTGCAGC GCCTGCCCTGC AGCCTCGATC
25851 CAGCCCAGCT CCACCCCTTG CCTGCAAGGT CTGTTTCCA ACAGCTGTC
25901 CAACCACACCA CCTCGGTTCT GCGGGAGCCC CCTCCTTCC TCCCTCCCTC
25951 CCTCATTCA GGGTGGGACT GAAGAAGAAG GCTAACCTGA CAGCAGCGCT
26001 TCTTTCTTAG CTAGTCACCG GCCCCCTGCTC AAGAATGCCA GTGTGTGTGT
26051 AGCCTCCACA GAGAGGTCGT TTCTCGGAG TCCAGAGGGG CGCCCTGAGC
26101 TTCTGAGAAC TAGGGAGGAG CCATCCCAGC CATGAGCCCC TGTGGGAATC
26151 TGCTGGGGGC CAAGTGGCCT GGAGTCCTCA GGCTCCCGCA GCTGCTCCGG
26201 AGGGAGAGGT GAGCTCAGGG CAGCCTGCCT GCAGCCAGAG GTGCCGGGAG
26251 CCCCCGGGCCT GTCATGGTGG CCATCTACAG CGGGCCTGAG GCAGTCACAG
26301 ACGGATTTC AGCTGAGCCT GTCTATCTGG TGTGGGAAGA AGATGGGGAG
26351 TTACTTGTC GTCCCGGCTT ACTTCACCTC CAGAGACCTG TTTCGGTGAG
26401 TTGGTCTCCG AGTCCCTCTC TCCATCTCTC CTGGCCCTG GTCTGAGAG
26451 GAGGGTGGTC TCCCTAAATC TCCCTCTCAC TTAGTCCTT ACCATCGGTT
26501 CTGCCGGGCA GAAGCCAGCG GAGGTATAC CCAAGGAGAA TCGGCCCTTGT
26551 GAGGTACCCC CATTATGTCC TGGAAAGTGGT GAGGGGAGGG ATATAACCCAG
26601 AAGGAACCTTC TTAGGGAGCT CCAGCTCCCC TTCTATCCCA GACAAACCTG
26651 AAGGAGCCTC CAAAGATGC CACTGACCTG CCCATTGTAG ATGTTACTGC
26701 TTCCGGGGGG AATAGCCAA ATAGAGTGT GTTTCCAGCT CTCACATGTC
26751 TTACCTGCGG GCCATGCTGC CTGCCCAGGA ATTTGCCCA ACAAGCAGGA
26801 TGGGCAGGTT TTGCCAAACT GTGGAAACTG GCAAGTCCTG GGTGTGGGTA
26851 GCCTGGTACA CAGTAGGCAC TTATAAAACG TTGTTCTCT TAATGGCAGG
26901 CACATTGCC TCTGGCCTTG AAGGGCTCT GAGCTCCAG GTGAATGTAG
26951 TTGCTGGGA AAGACCTGGG CGAGTGCTTC TAAGACTGGA GCAATGGGCT
27001 TTAGAGTGTGTT CCTGAGCTGC TGGGCCAGCC CCCACACCTC CTCAGTCCT
27051 AGGCCTAAAGT ACCTCCACGA GCCTCTCTCT GTGGGGCTTC TCAGAGGGAG
27101 ATGTGGAAAC TCTACCTCTA ACCTGGCTTT CTGGCTCAT TGCCCCACTC
27151 CACCTCCCAT AGAAAATCCC CAGGGGGTTT CTGGCCCTCT GGGTCCCTTC
27201 TGAATGGAGC CATTCCAGGC TAGGGTGGGG TTGTTTCA TTCTTTGGGA
27251 GCAGCCTGTT GTTCCAAAAA GGCTGCCCTCC CCCTCACCAG TGGTCCCTGGT
27301 CGACTTTCC CTTCTGGCTT CTCTAACGTA GGTCCAGTGC CCAGATCTTG
27351 CTGCCGGGAT ACTAGTCAGG TGGCCAGGCC CTGGGCAGAA AAGCAGTGT
27401 CCATGTGGTT TTGTGGAATG ACCGGACCTT GGTAGATTGC TGGGAAGTGT
27451 CTGGACAGGG GGAAGGGGGA AGGGAACCTGG TCCTCAATGC TGACTCTACC

27501 AAGCGCCCTG CTAGACACTT TATCCTTTAA TCTCTCAACA GCCTAAAGAG
27551 ATTATATATC CCCATTTAC AGATGAGGCA ACCAGTTCA ACAGAGTTAA
27601 CATATGGAGC CTCACTGGGC AGCTTTTCT GTCTCCTGA CTTTCTCTA
27651 TCCTTCAGGG GGCTGCAGGT TTGTTTCTT CTCTCTAGTGG AGAGGAAATT
27701 CTCAGGTTTG TTTCTCTCTC CTAGCAGAGA GTAAAAAAAG GGATAGTTG
27751 CCTGACTTGT TGAAGGTGTG GCTGAGATTG TTTCTAAAG AGCCAATGGA
27801 AATTGATCTT GAGTTAGGA GAAAGCTTT ACATGTGGAA TTAAGATGCC
27851 AAGTGTGAA GTAGCCACAT TTCAGGTCTT CATTAAATTTC TCTTAATCCT
27901 GGGAAAGGCAG CTTAGGAGAA GGGTTGTTCC TTTAGGAGCC AGGAACCTATA
27951 CCCCTTTAC CCTTGGAGAG GCAGGGAAAGC CAGGGAGGAC ACAACTTCTC
28001 AGGAAGAGGA GAAGCTAGAG CAGATAGTGA ACTCTCAACC TGAAACCTTTA
28051 AGGGCCAGAC CACTAATGCC ACCCAAGTCC ACCTGCCGTT TGTCTTGTTC
28101 TGTCCCAGGC TTCTGGAGA ACCTGATCTT CTTGCCCCTA CCCCCCAAGCT
28151 CCGTTTGCCTC AGCTAGAGTC TGGGGGGTAC TGACTGACTT TCGTAGACAT
28201 TCTTCCCTTC CCCAAATAAG AGGCCACATT CCTGAAGTCA CTTCTGAAGA
28251 GATAGCTGCC ACACAGGGCT CTTTCCCCC AGGGAGGGAC CACCCAGACC
28301 CTCTGCTCTC CCAGGTATCC GTTACCAT CACTACCTGG TCAGAAAGCT
28351 GTTCTGCCA TTAGCCCCCTC CCTCTTTAT TATAGGATAT CCTCAAGGGC
28401 TCCTCTTTGG GCCTCAGTTT CATCCTGGC AGAAAAGTAGA AGCTAGACTT
28451 CTTGGGCTCC TGAACAGGGT CCTTGCTGGA TTCTGTGAAA CAAATTAAGT
28501 TCTTGACCCCT AGGCCTCTGG GGGAGTACAA AGTCTATGGG AGTTCTGGGG
28551 CTGTGGTTGC AAGGAAAGTG ACGCAACCAG ATTCCATGGG GACATGATCA
28601 GGCCTGACAT GTGAGGGAGG AAGAGGGAGC AAGGGAAATGA AGAATACAC
28651 TTCTGTGTCC CATACACCCCC TGCTGACAG GCCATACATA CTCAGCAGAG
28701 AATGCACTGT CTTCTTAC ACACCTAGCGT GAGGAGTGAG CTGCAATTAC
28751 CACTGTGCTT CCAAGTAAGA AAATACCTCA AATTGGAATT TACAAAAGAG
28801 GTAAATTAGG GAGTGGCTTT TGTCGGACAT CTTTAAAGCA TTTTTCTTTT
28851 TATAGAATT TCACTTAATGT CCAATACTGA TTTAATGAGC TTGGGTTTAC
28901 ACATTATCTC TTGAAGAAAA CAAATGAACC TTTGTGTTCC AAAGCAATCC
28951 ATGTTAAAG GGAAAAAAATT ATGCATAACT CTGCCAGCT TCACAGTAAC
29001 CTTTGGCAGG TGCTTCTAGGT CCTCTGGGAC TCTTTCCCTT ATCTGAAAAA
29051 TGAAGGACTT GGATCAGGTG AATGGTTCC AGCTCTGCAA CTTATGTGGC
29101 TCCTCAGAGG CACACAAGCT CTTTCCATT ATTTGCCAAA TAATGGAGGC
29151 CCTGTCTTA ACTGCAGTAC AACTACACAA AATACTTGAA ACTACAGTCT
29201 TCCTGGTTTT TGTTGGAAC TGAATCAGTG CACTCTAGCA ACACCTATT
29251 CTTGCTGTTG GTAGGCTTCA TTATGTGTTT GGTTAATT TAAACAAAC
29301 AATAACATAT TCCATAATAA TTACAGCTT ATTGGCAGAC TGTTTCAGTC
29351 TATAGGATCT GCAGGAAGGA GGAGTAATAA AGGGATTTT GACTGAGCTC
29401 TTATGGAACA GAGTCTCTCT AGGCCCTGT CATATCTGCC CTTCTGGGCC
29451 CTGGGGAAAA GTTGGCATCC CCAGTTGTGG TGCTCTCCAG GTGCCCTCAG
29501 GCTGTGGTGG AGGGAGCTTC CCATTCTCTC CTTCAAGCCCA CTCAAATTCA
29551 AGGCTAGGGG CTGAAAGAAG CTTCTCTACA ACTGGCTGTT CACTGGGAGG
29601 TTAAGGGATG ACCATCCAGC CAGGCCCTCC TCAGGACATG GGAGGGCTTA
29651 TGCTTTAAC A TGTGAAATC CACTGCAATA ATGACTGGTT CTTTACCCCC
29701 ATAAGGTTGA GAATTACCT GTAAACATT TTGTCTGAAG AATTTGGATG
29751 TAAGTGAGGG CTGGGCCTCT ATCTTATCTC ACTTGGCTTC TCTCAGCACA
29801 GCACCTTGCC TGCTGTCT TACACATCCT AGATGCACAG TAACTATTTC
29851 CTAATTATTA GAAATCTATT AGAATCAATT GATTCAGCT GGGCTTGGTG
29901 GCTCCTTCCT GTAACTCCAG CACTTGGGA GGCTAAGGCT GGAGGGATCAC
29951 CTGAGTCAG GAGTTAAGA CCAGCCTGGG CAACATAGGG AGACCCCTGTC

FIG.3-12

30001 TCTACAAAAA ATAAAAAATT AGCCAGGCAT GGTGGTGTGC ACCTGTAGTC
30051 CCAGCTACTC AGGAGGCTGA GGCAGGAGGA TCTCTGAGC CTGGGAGGTC
30101 AGACTACAGT GAGCAATGAT TGTGCCACTG CACTCAGCC TGGGTGACAG
30151 AGTAAGACTC TGTCTCTAA AAAAAAAA AAAAAGTTG ATTTCTATT
30201 GGATAGATAA ATAATTCTT TTAGGACCTT TCTTTTCAC TTACAGAAAT
30251 CTGTTTCATT CTGGGCTGAG AAGCAGGTCC ATATTGCTAG GCATAGGAGA
30301 AAAAGGGGTC TGTCTGCATT TGCCCTTGGT GGTCTCAAAT TGGGGAGGG
30351 AAGAAAATGAA CACTTACTGG CTACCTTCTG TGAGCCAGGC ATCATGCAAG
30401 ACATCTGTAC ATAATTAAAT TCTCATAACC CCATAAGATA TTATTAGCAA
30451 TGTACAAGTG AGGAAACTGA GGCTCAGAGT CATGAAGTAA CTGGCCTTGG
30501 GTGACACAGA TGGTAAATGG CAGAGAAGGA ATATGGATCC AGGTCTTGA
30551 AGAGAAAATC TCAACTGATT ATCTTTTTA AAAAACTCAT ATGTTCTCTG
30601 CTGACTCAA AGGTCTCTGT GTGGATCTGG GTTGACCCCAC TGAACGTGACC
30651 ATCAGGGTTC CATGCACTT GTATCTGCC AAGCCTCAG ACCCCCTCAG
30701 TAATGTTTG GAAGATGAGT TTTGGAGGTT GTCTTAGGC ATAGCCTCAG
30751 CGTATGTAGG CCTCTAGGTG ATCTCCCTA ACCTGAGGAT TTCAGCTCAA
30801 TTCACTCTGG CTCCCTAGGA CAGTGGGATG ACTGGTTCAACCTCAGCTT
30851 TACCACCTCC CAGCTGGTA CTCTTCTACC TACAGCCAGG GCAGATTTG
30901 ACTTTCACTT GAAACTTCCA AAAATTGAAA GGTAGAAAAA CAGCCTTGGC
30951 TTTGGGAAGA ACGTATGATG TCCATGGCT CTAAGCATCT GAGGTGGGAC
31001 ATGTTCGAGT AGCACCTTAC AGTTCCAAAG TGTGTTCTGG GTTCTTTGTT
31051 TAAAAGAAC A GAGACTGCTG GGGAAATTGAA CACTGTGAAG TATATGAAGG
31101 AGGAGAAATTG TGCTATTTAA CATTCACTGAC TTGGGCTAAA GGAGAACAT
31151 CACGAAGTGT TAACACTCAA AGGGTCTTGA GCTGTCAGGG CTCCAGCTC
31201 CTTATTTCA CAGGTGAGAA TCCTGAGGCT CAGCTGTTGA GATGTCGTG
31251 CTCACTCCGG TGACATAGTA CAGTGGATGT GGCTTGCAG CCAAGCACAC
31301 ATAGCTTCAC ATCCAGCTC CATCAATTAT GTATGGGCA GCTTGCAGA
31351 ATGATTGAC TTTAACTCTG CTTTCACTG TTCTGTAAAA CAGGGATAAT
31401 CCTGCTACCG TAGGGTTGTC AGGATTAGAG ATAATATAAA TAAGGTACCT
31451 CATATAGGAC CTGGATTATG GCTGGCATTC AATAAATAGT AGCTGTTAAT
31501 TGATAGCTAA GCTAGAACCTC TGAAGTCTAC CATGGCAACT TCTTAAGTGG
31551 TCTGAGAAC CAGTTGTGTT CTGTGGCAAA ACACAGCTT A GGGATCCATA
31601 CCCAGCCCTC CTGTCAGCTG TTCACTTCC AGTCTTCAG AGACATGTGT
31651 GGCAGTGAAT TTGGCCACAT AGCTGGCTGT GCCCTTTAAA GGCATTCCTT
31701 GACACAGATA TGTGGACTGG TGACGTTGCT CTCCAGCCAG GTGTTCTCC
31751 CAGCAGGCTG GCCTGGCTGT CTCCTGCATG CCTGTAATTG TTTGTCTCCC
31801 TGCTCCCTCT CCTGGGCTG GCCAGAGCTA CTTGCAGCAA ACAAAAGCAG
31851 GATATTGGCA ATGGAAAGGA GGGTGTGTT TGTTGCTCCC ATGCCCTGCG
31901 GCGCACATAC CATTGCAAGG GCGTAACAGA GCCCAGGCCT GCATTTGGGT
31951 GCAAATAAGT CTGCACACAG AAGAAAAGAA GGACCTGGTG ACCAGGAGCC
32001 ATGGAACCCCT TGTGCTCCCC TACCTGGCT ACTGGTTCTT GCCACTCTA
32051 CCATTTTCAG TTTGGAAATA TTTGTTAAGG CTTTGCTCTT CCAGGTCCCTT
32101 TGCTTGGTGC TGAGTCTACC AAGAGTAAGT GGGATGCTGT TTTGTCTC
32151 AGGGAGCTAA CAGTCTAGTG AAGAAGAAAG ATGGTTGCC ACCAGGAGCC
32201 AAGTCAGAAG GCAGGAGGCA AGAAGGAAGC CCCTGCTCCT ACTGCCAGCC
32251 CTCTGTTGGG CACCCCATAG TTCTTCAGAA CCACATTAA TCCTCACTGC
32301 AGGCCAGGCA TAGTGGCTCA CACCTGTAAT CGCAGCACTT CGGGAGGCCA
32351 AGGCAGGGCAG ATCACTTGAG GTCGGGAGTT CGAGACCAGC CTCACCAACA
32401 TGGGGAAACC CCGTCTCTAC TAAAAATAGA AAAATTAGCC GGGTGTGGTG
32451 GCATGCGCCA GTAATCCCAG CTACTCAGGA GGCTGAGGTG GGAAAATCAC

32501 TTGAACTCGG GAAGCAGAGG TTGCAGTGAG CCGAGATTGT GCCACTGCAC
32551 TCCAGCCTGG GCGATAAGAG CAAAATTCCA TCTCAAAAAA AAAAAGAÁAA
32601 AAGAAAAAAT CCTCACTGCT ACCTTGAAG TAGGTGATGA CATTGCCATT
32651 TCACAAATGA GAAGTGAAGG GGCTAGCCA AGATCACTTA GGTGGTAAAT
32701 GGTGGTGTCA AGATTAGAAC CTCAGATCAT CTAGGGAAAA ACACAGATAT
32751 GCACAGAGTT AAGGGGACCC AGGGTATTGT TTGTCCTCTT GTTTCACAGG
32801 TGGGAAACA ACCCAGAGAG GGAAAGGGGC TTGTCGAAGG CAATTAGCA
32851 CCCAAGAACT TGAACCCATA TCTCTCTCT CCTCATTTAG AGCTCATCCC
32901 ACATGTATCT TATATTGAGA GGAGTGTGAG CCACATACCA AGAACAGTCT
32951 TCCCCCTCTGC CTCCAACCTC ACTGTGCACT TTTGAGACAC TTCACAGCCA
33001 TACTCTTCAT GCCATACCCA GCCCTTAAGA CCCTGAAGTT CCCCTTCCAT
33051 AAGACAAGTA GGAAAAGCTA TAGGGTAAAA ATAGCCATCA GTGTTGTTG
33101 AGCACCCAGG AGGAATTGGG CACTCCAGAA AGATAAAGGG ATTCTCAGGG
33151 ACTTGCTTCT CTAGACTTCC CTAGCTCAGC TGCTTCAACT CATTCTGCC
33201 CCTCTCTCT ACCTCCCGCA GTGCTCAGAA GTAGTAGAAC TCACTGTGCG
33251 CTCTCACCTT GCATTGTTGA GTTTTATTTA GACTTCTCT TCCTCAACTC
33301 TTCATAAGCT CATGAAAGGT GAAGTAGGGT GCCCTGTGTA TTTATCTTT
33351 ATATCTGCAG TGCTTAGCAA GTTATAATAA TGCACTTGCC TGGCAAAAGG
33401 CTTTCTCTCA TACATTAGCT TATTTCTCT TCACATTGGC TCTTGTAGT
33451 AATAGGATGC TATTAGTTAT TTCAATGAG AGAAAGCTAC TAAGAGAAGT
33501 TGTCCAGCTA GTGACAGTAA GTGGCTGATA AAGTGAGCTG CCATTACATT
33551 GTCATCATCT TTAATAGAAG TTAACACATA CTGAGTTCT ACTATATTGG
33601 GTCTTTTTTT TTTTTTTT TTTTTTTA GAGACGGAAT CTTGCTCTGT
33651 TGTCCAGGCT GGAACGCAGT GGTGCAATT TGGGTCACCA CAAACCTCCGC
33701 TTCCCAGGTT CAAGCGATT C TCCCTGCCTCA GCCTCCTGAG TAGCTGGAC
33751 TACCAAGTGC CGCCACCACG CCCGGCTAAT TTTGTATT TTAGTAGAGA
33801 CAGGGTTTCA CCATGTTGGC CAGGCTGGTC TTGAACTCCT GACCTTGTGA
33851 TCTGCCGCC TCAGCCTCCC AAAGTGTGG GATTACAGGT GTGAGGCCACC
33901 GCGCCCTGCC TATATTAGGA CTTTTATATA AGCTATCTCT AGCTAGCTAG
33951 CTAGCTAGCT ATAATGTTT TTGAGACAGA GTCTGACTCT GTCACCCAGG
34001 CTGGAGTGCA GTGGCGTGT GTCGACTCAC TGCAACCTCC ACCTCCTGGG
34051 TTCCAGTGAT TCTCCTGCC CAGCCTCCCG AGTAGCTGGG ATTATAGGTG
34101 CATGCCACCA CGCCCAGCTA ATTTTTGTA TTTTTAGTAG ACCAGGTTTC
34151 ACCATGTTGG CCAGGCTGGT CTCGAACCTCC TGACTTCAAG TGATCCACCC
34201 GCCTCGGCCCT CCCAAAGTGC TGGGATTATA AGCATAAGCC ACTGTGCCCA
34251 GCTGCTCTCT ATATTTTAA TACATATTAT TTCCATTAAAT TTTCACAGCA
34301 GTTCATTTTA TAGATGAGGA AACTAGGCCA GAGAAGTAAA ATATCTGCC
34351 CAAGATGATG TAACTAGTAA GTGGCAGGAT CAAGATTCAA ACCAAGCAAT
34401 GTTCAACCT CTTGGAAGCA AGAATGTGGC CACTGTGGAA GGTGCAAGGC
34451 CTTGACAACA AGAATAGGGA AAAGAAGGAA CTAGAAGGAA AGAGATGGCA
34501 TGGGCTCAGC AGGCCAGGG A GCTCTTAGCT GTGTGTGTTG GGAAGCTCAG
34551 AAGGGAGGAA GAGGTTGTCT GTGCAGGTA GTCCCTGAGAA CACACCAGAC
34601 TTTTGAGAGG TGGAGCTCA TAGCCAGGTC ATTAGGGGAG AAGGGAGCTA
34651 TAGATTTTTT TTTTTTTT TTTTTTTT TTTTTTTAG AGACGGGGTC
34701 TTACTATGTT GCCCAGGCTG GTCTTGAAC T CTCGGCTCA AGTGTATCCTC
34751 CCACCTCAGC CTCCCCAAAGT GCTGGGATTA GAGGCATCAG CCACCCCGCC
34801 CAGCGAGCTA TGGATCTAAC ATGTACATCT TACACAGTGC TAATAGAATG
34851 TTGGGTTTCT TCCCCAAATAT TTTATTTGAA AAAAATTC AAATATATAG
34901 AAAAGTTGAA AAATGTAGTT CAAAGAACAC CTACATACCT TTCACATAGA
34951 TTCAATGTTA GTTAATGTTA TGCCACTTIG TATATATCTC TCTCCCTCCT

35001 ATCTGTATAAC TTTTATTTAT TTATTTTGCG TGAACATTTC CAGAGTAAC
35051 TAAAGGCATC TTGATTTTAC CCTTGAAACAG TTCAATATGT TTCTGCTAAG
35101 AATTCTCTA TATAAGTCAG ATATCATTAC ATCTAAGAAA ATTCAACGGCA
35151 ATTTTACAAT ATAATATTAT AGTCAAATC CATAATTCT CAGTTGTTCC
35201 AAAAAATGTT CATGGCTGTT TCCTTTTTA ATCTAAATTG GAATCCAAGT
35251 TTGAGGCATT GTATTTGGTT GCTGTGTC TAGGGTTT AAAATCTGTG
35301 CCTTTTCTTC TCCCCATGAC TTTTTAGAAG AGTCAAGACC GGTTATTCTT
35351 ATAGAATAAC CCACATTCTA GATTTGCCTG ATTAGTTTT TTATACTTAA
35401 CGTATTTTG GCAAGAACAT TACATTGGTA ACGCTGTTGG TGATGGGTCA
35451 GTTTGAAGA GTGGAGATGA TTAAACTGCT TTTGTTTCATT GAAGTATCTG
35501 TCAAGACCAAG AGATCCTAA CTGGTGCAT AAATAGGTTT CAGAGAACCC
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50001 GAGTGTGTCT ATTTGATAGA GCTTTCTGCT CTGATTCTCC CTTGCTATAC
50051 ACCTTTCTC CCCTTCTCAG TGGCTTCTCT TGCCATGCT TCCTCCCCAG
50101 GGCCAGGTTT GAGAACATCC CCATGAAGTC CTGACCTGTC TTATCCTA
50151 CCAGGACAAG ACTGTGGTGG TGGCAGACTT TGGGTGTCA CGGCTCATAG
50201 TGGAAGAGAG GAAAAGGGCC CCCATGGAGA AGGCCACCAC CAAGAAACGC
50251 ACCTTGCGCA AGAACGACCG CAAGAAGCGC TACACGGTGG TGGGAAACCC
50301 CTACTGGATG GCCCCTGAGA TGCTGAACGG TGAGTCCTGA AGCCCTGGAG
50351 GGGACACCCG CAGAGGGAGG ACAGATGCTG CCCTTGATC AGAGCCCTGG
50401 GAATTCCAGG GGAGGCCGTGAAGCGTAGG ACCGGATACC CAGAGCTGAG
50451 GATATTTTC CCTTGCCAGG TGGGGCCTCA CGATTAGCT CCTGAGCTCA
50501 GGGGGCTGGG AACTGATCAG TGTCCCATCA TGGGGGATAA GGTGAGTTCT
50551 GACTGTGGCA TTTGTGCCTC AGGGATCGCT AAGAGCTCAG GCTATTGTC
50601 CAGCTTAGC CTTCTCTCTC CATGGTGAGA ACTGAAGTGT GGTGCCCTCT
50651 GGTGGATAAT GCTCAAACCA ACCAGAGATG CTGGGTTGGGA TTCTTGAAT
50701 CAGGGTTGTG AGGCTCAGA AATGGTCTGA ATACAATCCA TTTTGGAGTC
50751 TGAGGCCAG AGAAGTTCAG TGAATTGCT AGGAGCATACT AGCTGCCCTAA
50801 TGGCAGAGGC TAGATGAACC CTAGTCTGGT TCTTTTCCAC TTTAACGTGC
50851 AGTTTCATCC TAGGCAGTGT TATGTTATAA GGGCTCTCCA AGGCAGTTCA
50901 CCTACGGCTG AGGAAGGACT ATTTTCAGGT GGTGCTGCG CAGGACAGCC
50951 TGTGGGTGT CCCTACAGAA CCTGTTCTAG CCCTAGTTCT TAGCTGTGGC
51001 TTAGATTGAC CCTAGACCCA GTGCAGAGCA GGTAAAGGGAT GTAAACTTAA
51051 CAGTGTGCTC TCCTGTGTTCCCAAGGAAGA GAGCTATGAT GAGACGGTGG
51101 ATATCTTCTC CTTTGGGATC GTTCTCTGTG AGGTGAGCTC TGGCACCAAG
51151 GCCATGCCCG AGGCAGCAGG CCTAGCAGCT CTGCTTCCC TCGGAACCTGG
51201 GGCATCTCCT CCTAGGGATG ACTAGTTGA CTAAATCAA CATGGGTGTA
51251 GGGTTTATG GTTATAACG CATCTGCACA TCTTTGCCAC GTTCGTGTTT
51301 CATTGGTCTT AAGAGAAGGA CTGGCAGGGT TTTTTGTT TAGATGGAGC
51351 CTCACTTCGT TGCCCAGGCT GGAGTCAGT GGCACAATCT GGGCTCACTG
51401 CAACCTCTGC CTTCTGGGTT CAAGTGTATC TCCTGCCTCA GCCTCCCAAG
51451 TAGCTGGGAC TACCGGCACA CACCACCATG CCCGGCTAAT TTTGTATTT
51501 TTAGTAGAGA CAGGGTTCA CCATGTTGGC CAGGCTGGTC TTGAACCTCG
51551 GACCTCAGGT GATCCGCCG CCTCAGCCTC TAAAAGTGCT GGAATTAAATA
51601 GGCAGTGAGCT ACCTCGCCCG GCCAGGTTTT TTTTTTTTT TTTTAGTTG
51651 AGGAAACTGA GGCTTGGAAAG AGGGCAGTGG CTTGCACATG GTCGATAAGG
51701 GGCAGATGAG ACTCAGAATT CCAGAAGGAA GGGCAAGAGA CTGTTCATGT
51751 GGCTGTCTAG CTAGCTCTG GGCCAAATGT AGCCCTCTC AGTTCCCTTC
51801 AAGTAGAAGT AGCCACTCTA GGAAGTGTCA GCCCTGTGCC AGGTACCAAG
51851 TGGACAGAGT GAGGAATCTT GGAAAGATTC CTACCTTCTAG GAGTTAGTC
51901 AGGTGACAGC ATATCTCAGC GACTCAAACA CACACACATT CAAAGCCTTC
51951 TGTAATTCT ACAAAAGTTGT GAGGGGTAGA GGAGAGGAGA GACAAGGGAT
52001 GGTTAGGATA ATGAAGGAAT GTTTGTTTT TGTTTTGTT TTTGAGATGG
52051 AGTTTCACTC TGTCACCCAG GCTGGAGTGC AGAGGTGCAA TCTTGGCTCA
52101 CTGCAGCCTC CGCCTCCCG GTTCAAGCAA TCCTCTGCC TCAGCCTCCC
52151 AAGTAGCTGG GACTACAGGT GTGCGCCACC ACGCCTGGCT AATTTTTGTA
52201 TTTTCAGTAG AGACAGGGTT TCGCCATATT GGCCAGGCTG GTCTCAAATG
52251 CCTGACCTCA GGTGATAACAC CCGCTTCAGC CTCCCAAAGT GCTGAGATTA
52301 CAGGCATGAG CTACCGTGCC TGGCCATGAA GGAAGATTTG TTTTAAAAAA
52351 TTGTTTCTT TAATATTAAT TGAACACCTC TGTTCAAGAGC ACTGGGCTGG
52401 TGCCAGAGGG TTTCAGACAT GAATCAGATC CAGCACCTCA TAGAGCCTTA
52451 ATCTGGCACA CACACACAGC CACAAGGAGA CACAGACAAG GCAGGGTAGG

52501 ATGAGTGGAA GCTAGGAGCA GATGCTGATT TGGAACACTT GGCTTCGCA
52551 GTGAAGCCCC TTCTTAGTCC TCTTCAGTAA CCCAGCTCTC AGTGGATA
52601 GGTCTGGATT AGTAAGATTT GGAGAGATGA TTGGGGATTG GGGAGAGCTC
52651 TCTAACCTAT TTTACCACCT CCTCTTCGCT CATTCTTCCT GTCCACATCC
52701 CCAGCATCCC TTTCCCTTGC CAAGTATCTG TGGCCTCTGT AGTCCTTTGT
52751 AAACAGCTGT CTTCTTACCC TACAGATCAT TGGGCAGGTG TATGCAGATC
52801 CTGACTGCCT TCCCCGAACA CTGGACTTTG GCCTCAACGT GAAGCTTTTC
52851 TGGGAGAAGT TTGTTCCCAC AGATTGTCCC CCGGCCTTCT TCCCGCTGGC
52901 CGCCATCTGC TGCAAGCTGG AGCCTGAGAG CAGGTTGGTA TCCTGCCTTT
52951 TTCTCCAGC TCACAGGGTC CTGGGACGTT TGCTCTGTC TAAGGCCACC
53001 CCTGAGCCCT CTGCAAGCAC AGGGGTGAGA GAAGCCTTGA GGTCAAGAAT
53051 GTGGCTGTCA ACCCTGAGC CATCTGACAA CACATATGTA CAGGTTGGAG
53101 AAGAGAGAGG TAAAGACATA GCAGCAAGTA ATCTGGATAG GACACAGAAA
53151 CACAGCCATT AAAAGAAAAGT TAAAAAGAAG GAAATTCAACC CAAACCAATT
53201 GAATACAGTA AGTGTATTCA TCTTTCGATA TTCCCCCTGTC CATATCTACA
53251 CATATACTTT TTTTTATAGT AAATAGTTCT GTATTTGCC CTGCATTTCC
53301 CTTGTGTTTA CTATCCAGTC TTCCCTGTTA TCATTTTGT CGACAACATG
53351 AAATTCTATT GAGAGACTGT CTGAACATAT TGTAATGTAG ATGTTCAAGGT
53401 TTTTCCAGTT TCTCTTACA ATAGGTATT AACTACAGTG AGCAGTTTA
53451 TGCATTTAGC TAATTTCTCC TTTGAGGAAG TATTTCAAA ATTACCTTTA
53501 TTCTCTCAG GTAATAATT CATTATTACC AAAGTTACCC TAGGTCTTTT
53551 CAAGTGTGTG GTTAAAAAAC GAGAATCTGG CTGGGCGCGA TGGCTCACAC
53601 CTGTAATCCC AGCACTTGG GAGGCTGAGG CTGGTGGATC ACCTGAGGTC
53651 TGGAGTTCGA GACCAGCCTG GCCAACATGG TGAAACCCCCA TCTCTACTAA
53701 AAATACAAAAA CTTAGCCAGG CATGGTGGCA GGTGCCTGTA ACCCCAGCTA
53751 CTTGGGAGGC TGAGGCAGGA GAATTGCTTG AACCCAGGGG CGGAGGTTGC
53801 AGTGAGCCGA TATCACGCCA TTGCACTCCA GCCTCGGCAA CAAGAGTGA
53851 ACTCTGTCTC AAAATGGGG TTCTTTCTT GCCATAAAAA ATCATGTITC
53901 TTTTAAAAAC AAGTTCAAAAC ATTACCAAAG TTTATAGCAC AGGAAATACG
53951 TCTTCTGTAA TCTCCCTTAA CCAATATATC CCTCAACATT CTCTCACC
54001 CCAACTCCAC CCTCCCAGGA TAACCAGTT GGACATAATC TTTATTTAAA
54051 AATGGTTTCC GGATAGAGAA AGCGCTTCGG CGGGCGGCAGC CCCGGCGGCG
54101 GCCGCAGGGG ACAAAAGGGCG GGCGGATCGG CGGGGAGGGG GCGGGGGCGCG
54151 ACCAGGCCAG GCCCCGGGGC TCCGCATGCT GCAGCTGCCT CTCGGGCGCC
54201 CCCGCCGCCG CCCTCGCCGC GGAGCGGGCG AGCTAACCTG AGCCAGCCGG
54251 CGGGCGTCAC GGAGGCAGCG GCACAAGGAG GGGCCCCACG CGCGCACGTG
54301 GCCCCGGAGG CCGCCGTGGC GGACAGCGGC ACCGGGGGG GCGCGGGCGTT
54351 GGCGGCCCG GCCCCGGCCC CCAGGCCAGG CAGTGGCGGC CAAGGACAC
54401 GCATCTACTT TCAGAGCCCC CCCCCGGGGC GCAGGAGAGG GCCCGGGCTG
54451 GGCGGATGAT GAGGGCCCAG TGAGGCAGCA AGGGGAAGGTC ACCATCAAGT
54501 ATGACCCAA GGAGCTACGG AAGCACCTCA ACCTAGAGGA GTGGATCCTG
54551 GAGCAGCTCA CGCGCCTCTA CGACTGCCAG GAAGAGGAGA TCTCAGAACT
54601 AGAGATTGAC GTGGATGAGC TCCTGGACAT GGAGAGTGC GATGCTGGG
54651 CTTCCAGGGT CAAGGAGCTG CTGGTTGACT GTTACAAACC CACAGAGGCC
54701 TTCATCTCTG GCCTGCTGGA CAAGATCCGG GCCATGCAGA AGCTGAGCAC
54751 ACCCCAGAAG AAGTGGGGT CCCCCACCCA GGCGAACGGT GGCTCCCAA
54801 GGACAATCGC TACCCCCCGA CCTCGTAGCA ACAGCAATAC CGGGGGACCC
54851 TGCGGCCAGG CCTGTTCCA TGAGCAGGGC TCCTCGTGC CCTGGCCAG
54901 GGGTCTCTTC CCCTGCCCCC TCAGTTTCC ACTTTGGAT TTTTTTATTG
54951 TTATTAACG GATGGGACTT TGTGTTTTA TATTGACTCT GCGGCACGGG

55001 CCCTTTAATA AAGCAGGTA GGGTACGCCT TTGGTGCAGC TCAAAAAAAA
55051 AAAAAAAAT GATTCCAGC GGTCCACATT AGAGTTGAAA TTTTCTGGTG
55101 GGAGAACCTA TACCTTGTTC CTITATAGGC CAAGGACCGC AGTCCTTCAG
55151 TAACACCAGT GTAAAAGCTT GAGGAGAAAT TGTGAAGCTA CACAGTATTT
55201 GTTTTCTAAT ACCTCTTGTCT ATTCTAAATA TCTTTAATT ATTAAAAAAAT
55251 ATATATATAC AGTATTGAAT GCCTACTGTG TGCTAGGTAC AGTTCTAAC
55301 ACTTGGGTTA CAGCAGCGAA CAAAATAAAG GTGCTTACCC TCATAGAAC
55351 TAGATTCTAG CATGGTATCT ACTGTATCAT ACAGTAGATA CAATAAGTAA
55401 ACTATATTGA ATATTAGAAAT GTGGCAGATG CTATGGAAAA AGAGTCAGA
55451 CAAGTAAAGA CGATTGTTCA GGGTACCAAGT TGCAATTITA AATATGGTCG
55501 TCAGAGCAGG CCTCACTGAG GTGACATGAC ATTTAAGCAT AAACATGGAG
55551 GAGGAGGAGT AAGCCTGAGC TGTCCTAGGC TTCCGGGGCA GCCAAGCCAT
55601 TTCCGTGGCA CTAGGAGCCT GGTGTTCCG ATTCCACCTT TGATAACTGC
55651 ATTTTCTCTA AGATATGGGA GGGAAAGTTTT TCTCCTATTG TTTTAAGTA
55701 TTAACTCCAG CTAGTCCAGC CTGGTTATAG TGTTACCTAA TCTTTATAGC
55751 AAATATATGA GGTACCGGTAA ACATTATGCC CATTCTCAC AGAGGCACTA
55801 CTAGGTGAAG GAGTTTGCCT GACGTTATAC AACCAGGAAG TAGCTGAGCC
55851 TAGATCCCTT CCACCCACCC CATGGCCCTG CTCATGTTCC ACCTGCCTCT
55901 AATTACCTC TTTTCCCTCT AGACCAGCAT TCTCGAAATT GGAGGACTCC
55951 TTGAGGCCCT TCTCCCTGTA CCTGGGGGAG CTGGCATCC CGCTGCCTGC
56001 AGAGCTGGAG GAGTTGGACC AACTGTGAG CATGAGTAC GGCCTGACCC
56051 GGGACTCACC TCCCTAGCCC TGGCCAGCC CCCTGCAGGG GGGTGTCTA
56101 CAGCCAGCAT TGCCCCCTTG TGCCCCATTG CTGCTGTGAG CAGGGCCGTC
56151 CGGGCTTCCT GTGGATTGGC GGAATGTTA GAAGCAGAAC AAGCCATTCC
56201 TATTACCTCC CCAGGAGGCA AGTGGGCGCA GCACCAGGG AATGTATCTC
56251 CACAGGTTCT GGGGCCTAGT TACTGTCTGT AAATCCAATA CTTGCCTGAA
56301 AGCTGTGAAG AAGAAAAAAA CCCCTGGCCT TTGGGCCAGG AGGAATCTGT
56351 TACTCGAATC CACCCAGGAA CTCCCTGGCA GTGGATTGTG GGAGGCTCTT
56401 GCTTACACTA ATCAGCGTGA CCTGGACCTG CTGGCAGGA TCCCAGGGTG
56451 AACCTGCCTG TGAACCTGTA AGTCACTAGT CCAGCTGGGT GCAGGAGGAC
56501 TTCAAGTGTG TGACGAAAG AAAGACTGAT GGCTCAAAGG GTGTAAAAAA
56551 GTCAGTGTG ATCCCTCTT CTACTCCAGA TCCTGTCTT CCTGGAGCAA
56601 GGTTGAGGGAA GTAGGTTTG AAGAGTCCT TAATATGTGG TGGAACAGGC
56651 CAGGAGTTAG AGAAAGGGCT GGCTTCTGTT TACCTGCTCA CTGGCTCTAG
56701 CCAGCCCAAGG GACCACATCA ATGTGAGAGG AAGCCTCCAC CTCATGTTT
56751 CAAACTTAAT ACTGGAGACT GGCTGAGAAC TTACGGACAA CATCCTTCT
56801 GTCTGAAACA AACAGTCACA AGCACAGGAA GAGGCTGGGG GACTAGAAAAG
56851 AGGCCCTGCC CTCTAGAAAG CTCACTGTT GGCTTCTGTT ACTCATACTC
56901 GGGTGGGCTC CTTAGTCAGA TGCTAAAAC ATTTTGCCTA AAGCTCGATG
56951 GGTTCTGGAG GACAGTGTGG CTTGTCACAG GCCTAGAGTC TGAGGGAGGG
57001 GAGTGGGAGT CTCAGCAATC TCTTGGCTT GGCTTCTGG CAACCACTGC
57051 TCACCCCTCA ACATGCCTGG TTTAGGCAGC AGCTGGGCT GGGAAAGAGGT
57101 GGTGGCAGAG TCTCAAAGCT GAGATGCTGA GAGAGATAGC TCCCTGAGCT
57151 GGGCCATCTG ACTTCTACCT CCCATGTTG CTCTCCAAAC TCATTAGCTC
57201 CTGGGCAGCA TCCTCCTGAG CCACATGTGC AGGTAATGGGAAACCTCCAT
57251 CTTGGCTCCC AGAGCTCTAG GAACTCTTA TCACAACTAG ATTTGCCTCT
57301 TCTAAGTGTG TATGAGCTTG CACCATATT AATAAATTGG GAATGGGTTT
57351 GGGGTATTAA TGCAATGTGT GGTGGTTGTA TTGGAGCAGG GGGAAATTGAT
57401 AAAGGAGAGT GTTGCTGT AATATTATCT TATCTATTGG GTGGTATGTG
57451 AAATATTGTA CATAGACCTG ATGAGTTGTG GGACCAAGATG TCATCTCTGG

57501 TCAGAGTTA CTTGCTATAT AGACTGTACT TATGTGTGAA GTTTGCAAGC
57551 TTGCTTCTGG GCTGAGCCCT GGACTCCCAG CAGCAGCACA GTTCAGCATT
57601 GTGTGGCTGG TTGTTTCTG GCTGTCCCCA GCAAGTGTAG GAGTGGTGGG
57651 CCTGAACCTGG GCCATTGATC AGACTAAATA AATTAAGCAG TTAACATAAC
57701 TGGCAATATG GAGAGTGAAA ACATGATTGG CTCAGGGACA TAAATGTAGA
57751 GGGTCTGCTA GCCACCTCT GGCCTAGCCC ACACAAACTC CCCATAGCAG
57801 AGAGTTTCA TGCAACCAG TCTAAAAACCC TCAAGCAGAC ACCCATCTGC
57851 TCTAGAGAAT ATGTACATCC CACCTGAGGC AGCCCCCTCC TTGAGCAGCAGG
57901 TGTGACTGAC TATGACCTT TCCTGGCCTG GCTCTCACAT GCCAGCTGAG
57951 TCATTCCTTA GGAGCCCTAC CCTTTCATCC TCTCTATATG AATACCTCCA
58001 TAGCCTGGGT ATCCCTGGCTT GCTTTCTCA GTGCTGGGTG CCACCTTTGC
58051 AATGGGAAGA AATGAATGCA AGTCACCCCCA CCCCTTGTGT TTCCCTTACAA
58101 GTGCTTGAGA GGAGAAGACC AGTTTCTCT TGCTCTGCA TGTGGGGGAT
58151 GTCGTAGAAG AGTGAACATT GGGAGGACA ATGCTATCTG GTTAGTGGGG
58201 CCTTGGGCAC AATATAAATC TGTAACCCCA AAGGTGTTTT CTCCCAGGCA
58251 CTCTCAAAGC TTGAAGAACAT CAACTTAAGG ACAGAATATG GTTCCCAGAAA
58301 AAAACTGATG ATCTGGAGTA CGCATTGCTG GCAGAACAC AGAGCAATGG
58351 CTGGGCATGG GCAGAGGTCA TCTGGGTGTT CCTGAGGCTG ATAACCTGTG
58401 GCTGAAATCC CTTGCTAAAA GTCCAGGAGA CACTCCTGTT GGTATCTTTT
58451 CTTCTGGAGT CATAGTAGTC ACCTTGCAGG GAACTCCCTC AGCCCAGGGC
58501 TGCTGCAGGG AGCCAGTGA CCCTTCTCC TCTGCAGTTA TTCCCCCTTT
58551 GGCTGCTGCA GCACCAACCC CGTCACCCAC CACCCAAACCC CTGCCGCACT
58601 CCAGCCTTA ACAAGGGCTG TCTAGATATT CATTAAACT ACCTCCACCT
58651 TGGAAACAAT TGCTGAAGGG GAGAGGATTG GCAATGACCA ACCACCTTGT
58701 TGGGACCCCT GCACACCTGT CTTTCTGCT TCAACCTGAA AGATTCCTGA
58751 TGATGATAAT CTGGACACAG AAGCCGGGCA CGGTGGCTCT AGCCTGTAAT
58801 CTCAGCACCT TGGGAGGCCT CAGCAGGTGG ATCACCTGAG ATCAAGAGTT
58851 TGAGAACAGC CTGACCAACA TGGTAAACCC CGTCTCTAC TAAAAAATACA
58901 AAAATTAGCC AGGTGTGGTG GCACATACT GTAATCCCAG CTACTCTGGA
58951 GGCTGAGGCA GGAGAATGCA TTGAACCCAC AAGGCAGAGG TTGAGTGTAG
59001 GCGAGATCAT GCCATTGAC TCCAGCCTGT GCAACAAGAG CCAAACCTCCA
59051 TCTCAAAAAA AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO:3)

FEATURES:

Start: 3000
Exon: 3000-3044
Intron: 3045-45393
Exon: 45394-45525
Intron: 45526-45761
Exon: 45762-45818
Intron: 45819-50154
Exon: 50155-50329
Intron: 50330-51076
Exon: 51077-51132
Intron: 51133-52775
Exon: 52776-52933
Intron: 52934-55922
Exon: 55923-56064
Stop: 56065

CHROMOSOME MAP POSITION:

Chromosome 22

| | | | | Context: |
|-------|---|---|---|-------------------|
| 1941 | A | T | A | Beyond ORF(5') |
| 2612 | G | T | A | Beyond ORF(5') |
| 5080 | G | T | C | Intron |
| 6599 | A | T | C | Intron |
| 6983 | T | C | G | Intron |
| 9885 | A | T | A | Intron |
| 12538 | G | T | T | Intron of ALKBGTT |
| 17707 | T | C | C | Intron |
| 18219 | A | G | A | Intron |
| 19670 | C | T | A | Intron |
| 21153 | G | T | T | Intron |
| 24566 | C | T | A | Intron |
| 26604 | G | T | A | Intron |
| 27255 | C | G | C | Intron |
| 27399 | T | C | C | Intron |
| 28088 | G | T | A | Intron |
| 28734 | G | T | A | Intron |
| 29246 | T | C | T | Intron |
| 29490 | G | A | A | Intron |
| 29934 | T | C | C | Intron |
| 34480 | A | G | G | Intron |
| 38812 | T | C | C | Intron |
| 40731 | C | G | G | Intron |
| 41303 | T | A | A | Intron |
| 41305 | T | A | A | Intron |
| 41457 | G | C | C | Intron |
| 43168 | A | T | T | Intron |
| 43357 | T | G | G | Intron |
| 45664 | T | C | C | Intron |
| 47549 | A | C | C | Intron |
| 47908 | C | A | A | Intron |
| 52267 | C | A | A | Intron |
| 54654 | T | C | C | Intron |
| 54679 | C | G | G | Intron |
| 54693 | A | C | C | Intron |
| 54706 | T | C | C | Intron |
| 54712 | T | C | C | Intron |
| 54799 | T | C | C | Intron |
| 54819 | G | A | A | Intron |
| 55499 | C | T | T | Intron |
| 56825 | C | A | A | Beyond ORF(3') |
| 58871 | T | A | A | Beyond ORF(3') |

FIG.3-25

DNA
Position
941

GAGTAAGTGGGTGGTCAGGTTACAGACTTAATTGGGTTAAAAAGTAAAAACAAGAAC
AAGGTGGCTAAATAATGAGATGTGCTGGGGTGGGCATGGCAGCTCATAAACTG
ACCTGAAAGCTCTTACATGTAAGAGTTCCAAAATATTCCAAAACTTGAAGATTCA
TTGGATGTTGTGTTATTAAACTCTCACTAATTCAATTGTCTTGCCACTGTCCGTAA
CCCACCTGGGATTGGTTGAGTCTCAGACTTCTGCCTGGAGTTGTGAGAG
[A,T]
GATGGCATACTCTGTGACCACTGTCAACCTAAAACCAAAAAGGCCCTTGCACAGGGAG
TCTGAGGATTAGACCCAGGAAGAATGAGTGTGGCATATATATATCCTATTACTGAG
GCATGAGAAGAGTGGAAATGGGTGGGTGAGGTGGTGTGTTAAGGCCTTGCAGCTGT
TTAACTCTCTGGGAACGAGGGGACAACGTGTACATTGGCTGCTCCAGAATGATG
TTGAGCAATCTGAAGTGCAGGAGCTGTGCTTGTCTATTCAATGGCCCTGTGCCTGTG

2612

TGAGTTGAAACAGTTGATACCAAAACATCCCCCGCCCCCAACCCCCAGCCTAGGGT
CCGTGGAAAAATTGGCCCTGGTGCACAAAGGTTGAGGACTGCTGATCTAGAGGACCAA
TTTATTCAATGTTGGTTGAGTAATGAGCTCTGGATTAGGTGATGGAAAAATCTGAAAA
AACAGGGCTTTGAGGAATAGGAAAGGCAGTAACATGTTAACCCAGAGAGAAGTTCT
GGCTGTTGGCTGGGAATAGTCATAGGAAGGGCTGACACTGAAAAGAAGGAGATTGTGTT
[G,A]
TTTCTTCTTCAGAGCTATAAGCAAAGGCTGAAAGTTAGAAAAAGGCAAGTTGTT
TCAGTAGAAAAAGGATAATCAGAACCATTTAGAAAATGGAATGAGACTACTTTGAG
GCCATGAGTTCTGTCCTGGAGAGATGAGCAGAGGTTGGACAGTGCTTACAGAGAT
CTTGTGGAGGCAGAAACTGTGCATCTAGCAGACATTGGCCTAACCTTCAAATGAGAT
GCTGTTAACTCAGTCTTATTCTACATGGTAGGAATCCTGTCCTTGCCTCTGCTACTT

5080

ACAACGTTAAATAGTTGAAATTGTTGGTGGAAAGAAGAGCAGTCACCTCCAGAGGCTGG
ATGGGCATGCCTGGCCCCAAGGCTGAAAGTGGTAGGGCTGTGCCTATATCCTGAGAATG
AGATAGACTAGGCAGGCACCTTGCTGCTGAGATTCCAGCTCCTGCACATAGCTTGTG
TAAAACATCCCTGTGCTTACCAAGTAATTGAGTTGACCTTAAACACTTGCCTTCC
CTGGGAACCATATAGGGATTGGCCTGGAGACGTCTGGCCTCTGGAAGAGTTGGAAAGCA
[G,A]
CCATCATTATTATCCTTCTTCAGCTATAACTCAGAGCTCTCAAGTCTTCTGTGGA
TCTTATTGCTTGGTTCTGCCCCCTTACTCCCAGGGAGTTGATTCTGTCTTCTGT
TCCATTAGTATGACAGGAGCAGAGAATGTCAAGGCTGTAAAGGACCTTATAGTTAAAGC
CTTGTGGCTGGCTCTTCAATTAGCTGGACTAATAAGTAACGTCAAACCCAAATGAG
TTCACAGATTGGGCTCGCCTGGCATGTAACCCATATGTTCAATTCTGCTGTTTCC

6599

CTGTAATCCTAGCACTCTGGGAGGCCAGGGCAGAAGGATCGCTGAGCCCATGAGCCAG
GAGTTTGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGCAAAACTCCACCTCTACAAAAAAATACAAAAAT
ATTAGCCAGCGTGTGGCACACACCTGTAGTCCCAGCTACTTGGGAAGCTGAGGAGCGA
TGATTACCTGAGCCCAGGGATATCAAGGCTGTAGTGAGCTGTGATCATGCCACTGTACTC
CATCCAGCTGGGGACAGAGTGAACCCCTGTCTCAAACAAAACAATGAAAAAA
[-,A,C]
CCTTAATAATCAGTAACTGTCACTTATATTGTTGTGAGTGTGTCTATATACACCT
ATATGTATACATTCTCTTATTACACATTCAATTGGTGTGATCTGATGTGGAGCCCCAGGGAT
TAAGGGCAACTTGAACTACCCCTGACACAATCAAGCAAATATCATTCCGTGGAGGAAG
TAGAGTATCTAGGTTCTGCTCTAGTTGCACTTACCTTGAGGACAGAGACTTAATC
CAGCTGTGCTGAAGGAGCACATCTCTGACTTCTGAGCTTCCCTGGTAAATTCAAAC

FIG. 3-26

6983 [A] CACATTCA^TGGTATCTGATGGAGCCCAGGGATTAGGGCAAC^TTGA^CACTACCC
 GACACAATCAAGCCAAATATCATTCCGTGGAGGAAGTAGAGTATCTAGGTTCTGCTCC
 TAGTTGCAGCTTACCTTGAGGACAGAGACTTAATCCAGCTGTGCTGAAGGAGCACATC
 TCTGAGCTTCCTGAGCTTCCCTGGTAAATTCAAAC^TGGATGTACGGCGCCCTAGATA
 GAGCCTGGTAATTGCCCTGGGGAGAGTGACTGCTTTGGATCTAATTGACTTTGCC
 CCTGAGCTT[C, G] ACACCTGGTGGAGGAAATCTCAGGGCTAGGAAGGATTGATTGTCTGACCCCCAGAGATAAC
 GAGTCTGGAGGAAATCTCAGGGCTAGGAAGGATTGATTGTCTGACCCCCAGAGATAAC
 CTGGGTTTGAGGAACATGGGGCATCAACCTGAATGGTCTTGTAAAGATCTCTCCACGCC
 AGCTTGCAGTGTCTCTGATGAATTAGAGTACCTGAGTAGTGCAAGGCCCTGGAG
 GAGGACTCTCCCTGTGCTACTCAGAGAAATTCAATTCTCAAGGCCCTCCAGCCTT
 GCTCTAACCCAGCTGGCTACAGTTACAATAAGGAAATGACTTTCTCTCCCTTCCC
 9885 GGCGTGCACCA^CACCTTGCCTTTTTTATTAAAGTAGAAACAAGGTCTTATTAAAT
 ACTATGTTGCCAGGCTGGTCTTGA^ACTCCAGC^GATCCTCTGCCAGCCTCCAAAGT
 GCTTGGGATTACGGAAGTAAGCCACTGTGCC^TGGCAGTGCAACCCCCATTTTATACTAA
 AACAGGAAGGCCAGAAAGGTTGGAGTAACTTGTCCAGGGTCACACAGATGATATTGA
 ACTCAGGTCTCCCTGGCTCCAAAGAGAGTCTGCTTCCACTAGGACTCCAGGAGAAAAAA
 [A, -]
 AAAAAAAAAAAACAGTAGACTTGGAGACAGAAAATCTGATTGAGTCTTAGTTGAGCTAGG
 CTA^TGTGTA^CACTGTGGCAAGTCTTAGCCCTGTGAGCCTCAGTTCTTATCTGTA
 AAATGTCTAAAAGAAATCCATCTCATGGAGTAGTTGTGATGATCAAGGACTCTGAAAAC
 ATTAGAATGGTTAATGTGAAGGATTAGCAGCAGCACATGGCAACATTGTGATCTTATA
 TTA^TACTATCCAATATATCAAGGGTCA^TTGCTATATATAAAAGTCATCAAATTAGGCAC
 12538 ACTTGGGAGGCTGAGGCA^GAGGAATCA^TTTGAACCTGGGAGGCAAGGGTTGCA^GTGAGCC
 CAGATCACGCCACTGC^ACTCCAGC^TGGTGA^CAGAGTAAGACTCCATCTCAAAAAAAA
 AAAAAAAAAAAATTCTTAATTGGCCTACAGTAGAGGCCCTCGTAATGTGGCTCTCT
 CCACATCTCCACAAACCTCTGCTCCCTGCACTTCAGCCTCACCTCTTCTGGACAGGCC
 CTCTTCTGACAAGGGTTGTTCA^TTCTGCTCCCTGCCTAGAATGCCCTTACTCT
 [G, T]
 TTCACTTAACCTCTGCTTATCGTTAGATCTTACCTGGATGGCTCAGAGAAATAGAA
 GTAATTCTCACCCTGAAAAATAGGTTAGGTCCTGTTTATGTTTCTAGACCTTCC
 TTTGAGGCTTTTTAAAAAGTAGTTTAATCTCACATTATTATGATGATCATCTCCT
 TAATGATATCTTAAGACCTCTAATAGAACAAATTGGTCA^TGGACTGTGGGGTTTGGCC
 CTCATTGTGTCAGCACTGAGCATATTGTTGGCATAGGAGGGATATTGTTGAATGAATTG
 17707 GTAGTGGGTGCTCAGAGTGTGCTGGGTGAATGATGTTGTAACGACTTTGG
 CACTTGAATAAAAGTCCATCCAGTATGCACCA^TTTACCATCTCTCGCTTACAATTCTT
 TTAGGCAAGAGCTTATCTTGTGAGGTGATAAGATAAGCTCAAACCTATGTAGACTAAGAC
 CTCAGTCTGTAATGT^CATCCCTAAGTCTTAAACC^TCAAACCAAGGGCTCAAGGAATG
 GCATGCCCTCTGCACTGTAGCAACCTGCTGTGTTATTGCGTGTGTTTCTATT
 [T, C]
 CCCAAAGCTAGAGTCCCTCTCCATGGGCAGTGTGGAAGTGTGCTAACAAATTCTT
 CTCCATACTGCTTACGATTACAAAAAAACCC^TTCA^CAGCATCTCATGCCAGACTTGAGTTAA
 GGTGTTTCTTGTGTCAGCTGTATTCTGGTCA^TGTGACTTCC^CTGATGATGCCCTATA
 GAGATTITGCTGAGATCAGAGGGTGTCCACTGCCATCAGTAGCACTGACTCTGAGAA
 GCACCGTTCTGAAGTTGGCTAATGT^CATCCCTACGTTGTTGAAATTGTTT

FIG. 3-27

FIG. 3-28

26604 GATTTGCAGCTGAGCCTGTCTATCTGGTGTGGGAAGAAGATGGGGAGTTACTTGTCAAGTC
 CCGGCTTACTTCACCTCCAGAGACCTGTTCCGGTGAGTTGGTCTCCGAGTTCCCTCTCC
 ATCTCTCCTGGCCCCCTGGTCTCTGAGAGGGGGTGGTCTCCCTAAATCTCCTCTCACTTA
 GTCCCTTACCATCGGTTCTGCCGGGAGAAGCCAGCGGGAGGTATAACCCAAGGAGAATCG
 GCCTTGTGAGGTACCCCCATTATGTCTGGAAAGTGGTGGGGAGGGATATAACCCAGAAG
 [G, A]
 AACTTCTTAGGGAGCTCCAGCTCCCCTCTATCCCAGACAAACCTGAAGGAGCCTCCAAA
 AGATGCCACTGACCTGCCCATTTGAGATGTTACTGCTCCGGGGGAATAGCCCAAATAG
 AGTGTGTTCCAGCTCACATGCTTACCTGCCGGGAGTGGCCTGCTGCCAGGAATT
 GTCCCAACAAGCAGGATGGGAGGTGGCAGGTTTGCCAAACTGTGGAAACTGGCAAGTCTGGGT
 TGGTAGCCTGGTACACAGTAGGCACCTATAAACGTTGTTCTCTTAATGGCAGGCACA
 27255 TGGGAAAGACCTGGGCAGTGCTCTAAAGACTGGAGCAATGGGTTAGAGTGTCTG
 AGCTGCTGGGCAGCCCCACACCTCTCAGTCCTAGGCCTAAAGTACCTCACAGAGCCT
 CTCTCTGTGGGGCTTCAGAGGGAGATGTGGAAACTCTACCTCTAACCTGGCTTCTT
 GCTCATTGCCCACTCACCCTCCATAGAAACTCCCCAGGGGTTCTGGCCCTCTGGGT
 CCCTCTGAATGGAGCCATTCCAGGCTAGGGTGGGGTTTGTCTTCAATTCTGGAGCAG
 [C, G]
 CTGTTGTTCCAAAAAGGCTGCCTCCCCCTACCAAGTGGCTCTGGTGACTTTCCCTCT
 GGCTCTCTAAAGCTAGGTCCAGTGCCAGATTTGCTGCCGGATACTAGTCAGGTGGCC
 AGGCCCTGGCAGAAAAGCAGTGTACCATGTGGTTTGTTGAATGCCGACCTGGTAG
 ATTGCTGGGAAGTGTCTGGACAGGGGAAGGGGAAGGGAACTGGTCTCAATGCTGACT
 CTACCAAGGCCCTGCTAGACACTTATCCTTAATCTCTAACAGCCTAAAGAGATTAT
 27399 AGATGTGGAAACTCTACCTCTAACCTGGCTTTCTTGCTCATTGCCCACTCCACCTCC
 ATAGAAACTCCCCAGGGGTTCTGGCCCTCTGGTCCCTCTGAATGGAGCCATTCCAG
 GCTAGGGTGGGGTTTGTCTTCAATCTGGGAGCAGCTGTTCAAAAGGCTGCCT
 CCCCTCACCAGTGGCTGGTGACTTTCCCTCTGGCTTCTAAAGCTAGGTCCAGT
 GCCCAGATTTGCTGCCGGATACTAGTCAGGTGGCCAGGCCCTGGCAGAAAAGCAGTG
 [T, C]
 ACCATGTGGTTTGTGAATGACCGGACCTGGTAGATTGCTGGGAAGTGTCTGGACAGG
 GGGGAAGGGGAAGGGAACTGGTCTCAATGCTGACTCTACCAAGGCCCTGCTAGACACT
 TTATCCTTAAATCTCTAACAGCTAAAGAGATTATATATCCCCATTACAGATGAGGC
 AACCAAGTTCAACAGAGTTAACATATGGAGCCTACTGGCAGCTTTCTGTCTCTG
 ACTTTCTCTCATCCTCAGGGGCTGCAGGTTGTCTCTCTAGTGGAGAGGAAAT
 28088 AAGAGCCAATGGAAATTGATCTTGAGTTAGGAGAAAGCTTACATGTGGAAATTAAGAT
 GCCAAGTGTGAAGTAGCCACATTTCAGGTCTCATTAAATTCTCTTAATCCTGGGAAGG
 CAGCTTAGGAGAAGGGTTGTCCTTAGGAGCCAGGAACATACCCCTTACCCCTGG
 GAGGCAGGGAAAGCCAGGGAGGACACAACCTCTCAGGAAGAGGAGAAGCTAGAGCAGATAG
 TGAACTCTAACCTGAACCTTAAGGCCAGACCAACTAACGCCAACCTGCCACCTGCC
 [G, A]
 TTGTCTTGTCTGCTCCAGGCTTCTGGAGAACCTGATCTTCTGCCCTACCCCAAG
 CTCCGTTGCCAGCTAGAGTCTGGGGGGTACTGACTGACTTTCTGAGACATTCTCCCT
 TCCCCAAATAAGAGGCCACATTCTGAAGTCATCTGAAGAGATACTGCCACACAGGG
 CTCTTCCCCCAGGGAGGGACCACCCAGACCCCTCTGCTCTCCAGGTATCGTTACCA
 ATCACTACCTGGTCAGAAAGCTGTTCTGCCATTAGCCCTCCCTCTTATTATAGGAT

28734 AAGTAGAAGCTAGACTTCTGGGCTCCTGAACAGGGCCTTGCTGGATTCTGTGAAACAA
ATTAAGTTCTGACCCCTAGGCCTCTGGGGAGTACAAGTCTATGGAGTTCTGGGCTG
TGGTTGCAAGGAAAGTGAACGCAACCAGATTCCATGGGACATGATCAGCGTGACATGTG
AGGGGAGGAAGAGGGAGCAAGGGATGAAGAATACAACCTCTGTGTCCTACACCCCTGC
CTGACAGGCCATACATACTCAGCAGAGAATGCACTGTCTTCTACCAACACTAGCGTGAG
[G,A]
AGTGAGCTGCAATTACCACTGTGCTTCCAAGTAAGAAAATACCTCAAATTGGAATTAC
AAAGAGGTAATTAGGGAGTGGCTTTGTGGACATCTTAAAGCATTTCCTTATA
GAATTCACTTAATGTCCAATACGTATTAAATGAGCTGGGTTACACATTATCTTGA
AGAAAACAAATGAACCTTGTGTCCTAACAGCAATCCATGTTAAAGGGAAAAATTATGC
ATAACTCTGCCAGCTCACAGTAACCTTGGCAGGTGCCTAGGTCTCTGGACTCTT

29246 ATCCATGTTAAAGGGAAAAATTATGCATAACTCTGCCAGCTCACAGTAACCTTGT
GCAGGGTGCCTTAGGTCTCTGGGACTCTTCTTATCTGAAAAATGAAGGACTTGGATC
AGGTGAATGGTCCCAGCTGCAACTTATGTGGCTCTCAGAGGACACACAAGCTCTT
CTCATTATTTGCCAATAATGGAGGCCCTGTCTTAACGTACAACACTACACAAATAC
TTGAAACTACAGTCTTCTGGTTTGGTTGGAACTGAATCAGTGCACCTAGCAACACT
[-,T]
ATTCTTGTGTTCTGAGGCTTCATTATGTGTTGGTTAATTAAAACACAATAAC
ATATTCCATAATAATTACAGCTTAATTGGCAGACTGTTCACTGATAGGATCTGCAGGA
AGGAGGAGTAATAAGGGATTGGACTGAGCTCTATGGAACAGAGTCTCTAGGCC
CTGTCATATCTGCCCTCTGGGCCCTGGGAAAGTTGGCATCCCCAGTTGTGGTGTCT
CCAGGTGCCCTCAGGCTGTGGTGGAGGGAGCTTCCATTCTCTCCCTCAGGCCACTCAAT

29490 AACTACAGTCTTCTGGTTGGTGGAACTGAATCAGTGCACCTAGCAACACTTATT
TCTTGCTGTTCTGAGGCTTCATTATGTGTTGGTTAATTAAAACACAATAACATA
TTCCATAATAATTACAGCTTAATTGGCAGACTGTTCACTGATAGGATCTGCAGGAAGG
AGGAGTAATAAGGGATTGGACTGAGCTCTATGGAACAGAGTCTCTAGGCCCTG
TCATATCTGCCCTCTGGGCCCTGGGAAAGTTGGCATCCCCAGTTGTGGTGTCTCCA
[G,A]
GTGCCCTCAGGCTGTGGTGGAGGGAGCTTCCATTCTCTCCCTCAGGCCACTCAATTAG
AGGCTAGGGGCTGAAAGAAGCTTCTCTACAACCTGGCTTCACTGGAGGTAAAGGGATG
ACCATCCAGCCAGGCCCTCTCAGGACATGGGAGGGCTTATGCTTAACATGTGAAATC
CACTGCAATAATGACTGGTTCTTACCCATAAGGTTGAGAATTACCTGAAACATT
TTGTCTGAAGAATTGGATGTAAGTGAGGGCTGGCCTCTATCTTATCTCACTTGGCTTC

29934 GGACATGGGAGGGCTTATGCTTAAACATGTGAAATCCACTGCAATAATGACTGGTCTT
TTACCCATAAGGTTGAGAATTACCTGTAACATTTGTCTGAAGAATTGGATGAA
GTGAGGGCTGGCCTCTATCTTACCTGACTGGCTTCTCTCAGCACAGCACCTTGCTGC
TTGTTCTACACATCTAGATGACAGTAACATTCTAATTATTAGAAATCTATTAGA
ATCAATTGATTTCAGCTGGCTTGGTGGCTCTCTGTAAATCCCAGCACTTGGGAGGC
[T,C]
AAGGCTGGAGGGATCACCTGAGTCCAGGAGTTAACGACAGCCTGGCAACATAGGGAGAC
CCTGTCTCTACAAAAAAATAGCCAGGCATGGTGGTGTGCACCTGTAGTCCCAG
CTACTCAGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGGATCTTGTGAGCCTGGGAGGTCAAGACTACAGTGAGC
AATGATTGTGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGTGACAGAGTAAGACTCTGTCTTAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAGTTGATTTCTATTGGATAGATAAAATTCAATTAGGACCTTCTT

FIG.3-30

34480 CTGACTTCAAGTGATCCACCGCCTGGCCTCCAAAGTGCTGGGATTATAAGCATAAGC
 AAGAGCTTCAGTGTGCCAGCTGCTCTATATTATAATACATATTATTCACAGC
 AGTTCATTTATAGATGAGGAAACTAGGCCAGAGAAGTAAAATATCTTGCCAAAGATGAT
 GTAACTAGTAAAGTGGCAGGATCAAGATTCAAACCAAGCAATGTTCAACCTCTTGGAAC
 AAGAATGTGGCACTGTGGAGGTGCAAGGCCTTGACAACAAGAATAGGGAAAAGAAGGA

[A, G]

2300 TAGATCTAGAAGGAAAGAGATGGCATGGCTCAGCAGGCCAGGGAGCTCTAGCTGTGTGTTG
 GGAAGCTCAGAAGGGAGGAAGAGGTTGCTGTGCAAGTAAGTCTGAGAACACACCAGAC
 TTTTGAGAGGTGGAGCTTCATAGCCAGGTATTAGGGAGAAGGGAGCTATAGATT
 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTAGAGACGGGGTCTTACTATGTTGCCAGGCTG
 GTCTGAACTCCTGGCTCAAGTGATCCTCCACCTCAGCCTCCAAAGTGCTGGATTAA

38812 AAATCCAGCAGATCCATTGAGAGTTAAGCAGCAAGGTGTTGTGACCAAGTTAACATT
 AGAAGGATCACTGGTATGGAGGTGGATTGGAGAGGGGAAAGCCTAAAGGTATAGAGACT
 AGTTAGGAAGCTATTGAGGCTGGGATGGTGGTTCATGCCTGTAATCTCAGCACTTGG
 GAGGCTGAGGTGGGAGGATTGCTTGAGGCCAGGAGTTGAAGACCAACCTGGCAACATAG
 CAAGACCCCGTCTCTGTTTTCTTAATTAAAAGAAAAGTCCAGACGTAGACATAGTGGCT

[T, C]

ACGCCTGTAATGCCAGCACTTGGGAGGCCAAGGTGGCAGATTGCTTGAGGTCAAGAGT
 TTGGGATTAGGCCAGCGCAGTGGCTACGCCGTAATCCCAGCACCTTGGGAGGCCAG
 GTGGGCGGATCACAGGTCAAGGAGATCAAGACCATCCTGGTAACACAATGAAACCCCGT
 CTCTACTAAAAGTACAAAAATTAGCCGGGATGGTGGGGACGCCCTGAGTCCAGCTAC
 TCGGGAGGCTGAGGAGGAATGGCGTGAACCTAGGAGGGCGAGCTTGCTGTGAGCAGA

40731 GTTCTGTCCTATGTCGTCCTCGGATGAAGCTGAGCTGGCTTCAGAAGCCTGAGAGT
 TAGGAAAGGAAACCAGCTGGCCAGGGACAGACTATGAGGATTGTGCTGACCCAGTGC
 TGTTGGGATCACAGTTACGCCAGAGCCTGCGGACCCAGCTGCTGCCAGGTTCC
 TAGAAACCTGAGAGTCAGTCTGTCCACTGAACCTCTAAAGCTGGACAGGAGGCA
 GCTAAACCTGAAGGGCAACATGCCATGGAGAAAGCATGGAGCTCAGAGCCTGGAGTA

[C, G]

GGGCACAGATAGGATTGAATAAAATTGTTAGAAAGACTTGAACAAATAAGCAAAAGA
 TGAATGAACGTTTTTTAGACTTGAGGGACCAACAACCCCCAAACCCAGATTCTGCCA
 GGTCCATGGGAAGGAGAAGTTGCCCTGAGTGGAGGCCAAGTAGGGAGACTACAGAA
 AAGAAGTCAGAGGCACTGGCTCCAGGCAGAAACTGATACCCACTGGGCTTCAGGC
 TGAGCTCCCTTCAAAATCACTCATCTGAGCCTGTTCTGCATCTGTGACAT

41303 CTCTGAGCCTGTTCTGCATCTGACATAAGATGGTAAGATAAAGGTGGCTGTC
 ATTATGTAAGGATTAATGTGGAAAAGGACATAAGTTGATAGTGTGCTGCCATAGGGAC
 AGTGTTCAGTAAACGTGACACATTCTAGTATCACTAAGAATCAGGTTCTGGCCAGGCA
 CGTGGCTCATGCCGTAATCCAAACACTCTGGGAGGCCAGGTGGAGGATGGCTTGAA
 CACAGGAGTTGAGACCAGCCTGAGCAACATAGTGAGACACTGTCTCTACAAAAAAA

[T, A]

AATAATAATAATTGTTTTAATTAGATGGGCAGGGCACTGTGGCTCACACCTGTAATCC
 AGCACTTGGGAGGCCAAGGCCGGAGGATTGCTTGAGGCCAGGAGTTAGGAGCAGCCTG
 GGCCACATTCCCTGTCCTACAAAGAATAAAAAGTTAACGGGATGGTGGCACATGCC
 GTAATCCCAGCTACTCAAGAGGCTGAGGAGGAGGATTGCCCTGAGGCCAGGAGTTCAAGAC
 TGCACTGAGCCTGATCACACCAACTGACTACAGCTGGCAACAGAGTGAGACCTTGT

FIG.3-31

41305 CTGAGCCTGTTCTGCATCTGTGACATAAGATGGTAAGATAAAGGTGGCTGTCTCACCAA
TTATGTAAGGATTAATGTGGAAAAGGACATAAAAGTTGTTAGTCTGCATAGGGACAG
TGTTCACTAACGTGACACATTCTTAGTATCACTAAGAACATCAGGTTCTGGCCAGGCACC
GTGGCTCATGCCTGTAATCCCAACACTCTGGGAGGCCTAGGTCGGAGGAATGGCTTGAACA
CAGGAGTTGAGACCAGCCTGAGCAACATAGTGAGACACTGTCTCTACAAAAAAATA
[A.]
TAATAATAATTGTTTAATTAGATGGGAGGGCACTGTGGCTCACACCTGTAATCCCAG
CACTTTGGGAGGCCAAGGCCGGAGGATTGCTTGAGGCCAGGAGTTAGGAGCAGCCTGGG
CCACATTCTGTCTCACAAAGAACATTTAAAGTTAACCTGGGATGGTGGCACATGCCTGT
AATCCCAGCTACTCAAGAGGCTGAGGAGGAGGATTGCTGAGGCCAGGAGTTCAAGACTG
CAGTGAGCCTTGATCACACCACTGTACTACAGCTGGGCAACAGAGTGAGACCTTGTCTC
41457 CTAAGAACAGGTTCTGGCCAGGCACCGTGGCTCATGCCTGTAATCCCACACTCTGGG
AGGCCTAGGTGGAGGATGGCTGAAACACAGGAGTTGAGACCAGCCTGAGCAACATAGT
GAGACACTGTCTCACAAAAAAATAATAATAATTGTTTAATTAGATGGGAG
GGCACTGTGGCTCACACCTGTAATCCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCAAGGCCGGAGGATTGCT
TGAGGCCAGGAGTTAGGAGCAGCCTGGCACATTCTGTCTCACAAAGAACATTTAA
[G, C]
TTAAGTGGGAGGATGGGGCACATGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTACTCAAGAGGCTGAGGAGGAGG
ATGGCTGAGGCCAGGAGTTCAAGACTGCAGTGAGCCTTGATCACACCACTGTACTACAG
CTTGGGCAACAGAGTGGACCTTGTCTCCAAAAAAAGTTGTTTTTATCCACT
CTCCTCACCAAAACAAACTGAGTAAGTTAGAGCCTCTCAGCTGGCATGTGTTGGAAACAG
TGCCCTCTCATTAAAGTGTGCCCTCACTCCATTGCCCTTGGCCTGGTCAGTATGAT
43168 AGCTACTTGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAACGCTTGAAACCTGGAAAGGCCGGAGGTGCAGTG
AGCCGAGATCGGCCATTGCACTTCAGCCTGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCTGTCTCAAAA
TAATAATAAAACAATAACTAGCCGGCCTGGCGACATGCCTGAGTCCCAGTTACTC
AGGAGGCCGGAGGCATGAGACTCAGGTGAACTAGGGAGACAGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCAAGA
TCACACCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGTGAACAGAGCAGACTCTGTCTCAAAAAAA
[A, -T]
CCCATTGCTCATTTTGATACTAGTATAACTATCCTAAACCACTGTTAGTACTTAA
ATCAAGCAGATATGGGAGATGGTAATTACCATCTACAGTGTTGTCATATATGTCACATA
CTGAGCATTATCAGCTAGTAGAATCTAGTTAATTGTTATGTGTGATGATGAGAGTT
CCCATTGATAATGTTTACTATGCTTAATAATGACTGATGTCAGCAACCCAAAA
TGATACATCTGATGTAAGAGCCCTGTTCCCAATAATAACATCTAAACTATAGACATTG
43357 AGGCATGAGACTCAGGTGAACTAGGGAGACAGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCAAGATCACACCAC
TGCACCTCAGCCTGGTGAACAGAGCGAGACTCTGTCTCAAAAAAAATCCCATTG
CTCATTGGATACTAGTATAACTATCCTAAACCACTGTTAGTACTTAAATCAAGCA
GATATGGGAGATGGTAATTACCATCTACAGTGTTGTCATATATGTCACATACTGAGCAT
TATCAGCTAGTAGAATCTAGTTAATTGTTATGTGTGATGATGAGTCCCTT
[T, G]
AATGTGTTTACTATGCTTAATAATGACTGATGTCAGCAACCCAAAAATGATACATC
TGATGTAAGAGCCCTGTTCCCAATAATAACATCTAAACTATAGACATTGGAATGAACA
GGTGCCCTAAGTTCCCTCCAGGGTTCTGGCCGGTCTGAGGACTACACATCC
CTACTCCCGTCTTCCTCATCTCAGGCGCAGTAACAGTATCTCAAGTCCCTGGCCCC
AGCTCCCCAAAGGAGCCCTGCTGTTAGCCGTGACATCAGCCGCTCAGAATCCCTCGT

FIG. 3-32

45664 CCAGCTTCCCTGGCTCCCCCACCCCCAGGTGAAAGTGTGCGCAGCCTGGACCACCCC
AATGTGCTCAAGTTCAATTGGTGCTGTACAAGGATAAGAAGCTGAACCTGCTGACAGAG
TACATTGGGGGGCACACTGAAGGACTTTCTGCGCAGTATGGTGAGCACACCCACAT
AGTCTCCAGGAGCTTGGTGGTTGTCAGACACCTATGCTATCACTACCCCTAGGAGCTTA
AAGGGCAGAGGGGCCCTGCCTTGCCTCCAAAGGACCATGCTGGGTGGGACTGAGCATA
[T, C]

AGGGAGGCTTCACTGGAGACCACATTGACCCATGGGGCTGGACCACGAGTGGGACAGG
GCTCAACAGCCTCTGAAAATCATTCCCCATTCTGAGGATCGTTCCCTGGCAGCAGAA
GGTCAGGTTGCCAAAGGAATGCCCTCCGGATGGTGAGTCCCACCAACAACTGCCAG
CAGGGCAGAGTAGGGAGAGGTGTGAGAATTGTTGGCTTCACTGGAAGGTAGAGACCCCT
TCCTATGCAACTTGTGTTGGCTGGTCAGCAGCTATTGAGTTGTCTGTCAGT

47549 AATTAGCTGGCGTGGTGTGACGCCCTGTAGTCCCAGCTACTCAGGAGGCCGAGGAGG
AGAATAGCTTGAACCTGGGAGGCAGAAGTTGCACTGAGGCAAGATCACACCACTGCATTC
CAGCCTGGGTGACAGAGTGAGACTTCATCTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGAGAGACTGATATG
GTTAGTACATTGGGTGGAATGGGAGGGTCCAGGGATGGAGCCCTGCATAGGGGCTA
ATGAAACATTCACTGAAATTAGTAGTGGCTGTGGGACAGGAGCCTGGGAGGC
[A, C]

GGGTGGAGTCAGAATGGAGAGACTGGTTGCAATGAGGGAACAGGAGGGAGGAGGAGGAGG
AGTTACGAGTGGCTTGAGGTGTCACCTACAGACATTGGGGATGGGGATAGCCGTGA
TTGTTGAGCAACTGGTTGGGAAGAGCTAGCATTGATCCCTGCTGTTCTGTGCTAGCAGA
ACCTATCAGCATCTCTGGCAGGAACTGGCTCCATGAGACTGGCTTAGGGAGAGGCTG
CTAGTCACCTAATCTGAGAGAAGGGCAGCTGGAGCTGTGGACAGAAGAGGCATCCAT

47908 GGAGTTACGAGTGGCTTGAGGTGTCACCTACAGACATTGGGGATGGGGATAGCCGT
GATTGTTGAGCAACTGGTTGGGAAGAGCTAGCATTGATCCCTGCTGTTCTGTGCTAGCA
GAACCTATCAGCATCTCTGGCAGGAACTGGCTCCATGAGACTGGCTTAGGGAGAGGC
TGCTAGTCACCTAATCTGAGAGAAGGGCAGCTGGAGCTGTGGACAGAAGAGGCATCC
ATGTTAGCTGGTGGGGGTGTCAGCTTGTGAAGAGGAGATGGCTTGTGAGCAGGGCTGACA
[C, A]

TGAAAAGGCTGGAAGAAAAAAACAGACACACAAGAGTCAGGATCAGGTAGCATAGGAA
AGTTGTTGAGCAAGTCTTGAGGAGCACTCCCTCAGGAGGAGGAGGCTAGAGCT
ATAGCGATTCAAGGAAGAGCTCCCTGGGTGTTGAGCAGCTCCAGGAGCCTAAGGGATGAA
AGTAGTATTGCAAGGGGCTGGAGAGCAAGGAGTGGCTCTTCTACATTGCAAGGGAG
AGAAAGGAAGTTGCTCTGAGAGTGGTAAGAGTCAGTGGTGGAGGCTGGAGAGGAGACA

52267 TTGTGAGGGGTAGAGGAGAGGAGACAAGGGATGGTAGGATAATGAAGGAATGTTTG
TTTTTGTGTTGAGATGGAGTTCACTCTGTCACCCAGGGTGGAGTGCAGAGGT
GCAATCTGGCTACTGCAGCCTCCGCTCCAGGTTCAAGCAATCCTCTGCCTCAGCC
TCCCAAGTAGCTGGACTACAGGTGTCGCCACCACGCTGGCTAATTGTATTTC
GTAGAGACAGGGTTGCCATTGGCCAGGCTGGCTCAAATGCCCTGACCTCAGGTGAT
[C, A]
CACCCGCTTCAGCCTCCAAAGTGCTGAGATTACAGGCATGAGCTACCGTGCCTGGCCAT
GAAGGAAGATTGTTTAAAAAATTGTTCTTAAATTAAATTGAACACCTCTGTTCAG
AGCACTGGCTGGTGCAGAGGGTTCAGACATGAATCAGATCCAGCACCTCATAGGCC
TTAATCTGGCACACACACAGCCACAAGGAGACACAGACAAGGCAGGGTAGGATGAGTG
GAAGCTAGGAGCAGATGCTGATTGGAACACTTGGCTCTGCAGTGAAGCCCTCTTAG

FIG. 3-33

54654 GGCCCCGGCCCCGGCCCCAGGCCAGGCAGTGGCGCCAAGGACCACGCATCTACTTCA
 GAGCCCCCCCAGGGCCGCAGGAGAGGGCCGGCTGGCGGATGATGAGGGCCAGTGA
 GGCAGCCAAGGGAAAGGTACCATCAAGTATGACCCCAAGGAGCTACGGAAGCACCTAAC
 TAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCTCACGCCCTACGACTGCCAGGAAGAGGAGATCT
 CAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCTGGACATGGAGAGTGACGATGCCTGGCTT
 [T, C]
 CAGGGTCAGGGAGCTGCTGGTTGACTGTTACAACACAGAGGCCATCTCTGGCT
 GCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACCCAGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCCCC
 GACCCAGGGAAACGGTGGCTCCATAGGACAATCGTACCCCCCGAACCTCGTAGAACAG
 CAATACCGGGGGACCCCTGCGGCCAGGCCCTGGTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCTCGTGCCTG
 GCCCAGGGTCTTCCCTGCCCTCAGTTTCACTTTGGATTTTTATTGTTAT

 54679 GGCAGTGGCGCCAAGGACCACGCATCTACTTCAAGAGCCCCCCCAGGGCCGCAGGAGA
 GGGCCCGGGCTGGCGGATGATGAGGGCCAGTGAGGCCAAGGGAAAGGTACCATCAA
 GTATGACCCCAAGGAGCTACGGAAGCACCTAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCT
 CACGCGCCTCTACGACTGCCAGGAAGAGGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGA
 GCTCCTGGACATGGAGAGTGACGATGCCTGGCTTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGA
 [C, G]
 TGTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCATCTCTGGCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCATGCAG
 AAGCTGAGCACACCCAGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCCCCGACCCAGGCAACGGTGGCTCCAT
 AGGACAATCGTACCCCCCGACCTCGTAGCAACAGCAATACCGGGGGACCCCTGCGCCAG
 GCCTGGTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCTCGTGCCCCCTGGCCAGGGTCTTCCCTGCC
 CTCAGTTTCACTTTGGATTTTTATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTT

 54693 AGGACCACGCATCTACTTCAAGAGCCCCCCCAGGGCCGCAGGAGAGGGCCGGCTGG
 CGGATGATGAGGGCCAGTGAGGCAGCAAGGGAAAGTCACCATCAAGTATGACCCCAAGG
 AGCTACGGAAGCACCTAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCTCACGCCCTACG
 ACTGCCAGGAAGAGGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCTGGACATGG
 AGAGTGACGATGCCTGGCTTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGACTGTTACAAACCA
 [A, C]
 AGAGGCCTTACCTCTGGCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACC
 CCAGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCCCCGACCCAGGCAACGGTGGCTCCATAGGACAATCGCTAC
 CCCCCCGACCTCGTAGCAACAGCAATACCGGGGGACCCCTGCCAGGGCTGGTCCATGA
 GCAGGGCTCTCGTGCCCCCTGGCCAGGGTCTTCCCTGCCCTCAGTTTCACT
 TTGGATTTTTATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTATATTGACTCTGCG

 54706 TACTTCAGAGCCCCCCCAGGGCCGCAGGAGAGGGCCGGCTGGCGGATGATGAGGG
 CCCAGTGAGGCAGCAAGGGAAAGGTACCATCAAGTATGACCCCAAGGAGCTACGGAAGCA
 CCTCAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCTCACGCCCTACGACTGCCAGGAAGA
 GGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCTGGACATGGAGAGTGACGATGC
 CTGGCTTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGACTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCCTCAT
 [T, C]
 TCTGGCCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGCCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACCCAGAAGAAGTG
 GGGTCCCCGACCCAGGCAACGGTGGCTCCATAGGACAATCGTACCCCCCGACCTCGT
 AGCAACAGCAATACCGGGGGACCCCTGCCAGGCCAGGGCTGGTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCCTCG
 TGCCCCCTGGCCAGGGTCTCTTCCCTGCCCTCAGTTTCACTTTGGATTTTT
 ATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTATATTGACTCTGCCAGGGCCCTT

FIG.3-34

54712 CAGAGCCCCCCCAGGGCCGAGGAGAGGGCCGGCTGGCGGATGATGAGGGCCAGT
 GAGGCAGCAAGGAAGGTACCATCAAGTATGACCCAAGGAGCTACGGAAAGCACCTAA
 CCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCTACGCCCTACGACTGCCAGGAAGGAGAT
 CTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCTGGACATGGAGAGTGACGATGCGTGGC
 TTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGACTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCCTCATCTGG
 [T,C]
 CTGCTGGACAAGATCGGGCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACCCCAGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCC
 CGAACCCAGGCAGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATCGTACCCCCGACCTCGTAGCAAC
 AGCAATACCGGGGACCTGCGGCCAGGCCTGGTCCATGAGCAGGGTCCCTCGTGGCCC
 TGGCCAGGGTCTCTCCCTGCCCTCAGTTTCACTTTGGATTTTATTGTT
 ATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTATTGACTCTGCGGCACGGCCCTTAATAAA

54799 GTATGACCCCAGGGAGCTACGGAAGCACCTCAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCT
 CACGCGCCTCTACGACTGCCAGGAAGAGGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGA
 GCTCCTGGACATGGAGAGTGACGATGCCCTGGCTTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTGA
 CTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCCTCATCTGGCCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGCCATGCA
 GAAGCTGAGCACACCCCAGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCCCGACCCAGGCAGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCA
 [T,C]
 AGGACAATCGTACCCCCCGACCTCGTAGCAACAGCAATACGGGGGACCTGCGGCCAG
 GCCTGGTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCTCGTGGCCCTGGCCAGGGTCTTCCCTGCCCC
 CTCAGTTTCACTTTGGATTTTATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTT
 ATATTGACTCTGCGGCACGGGCCCTTAATAAGCAGGTAGGGTACGCCCTGGTGCAG
 CTCaaaaaaaaaaaaaaATGATTTCCAGCGGTCCACATTAGAGTTGAAATTCTGGT

54819 GGAAGCACCTCAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCTCACGCCCTACGACTGCC
 AGGAAGAGGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCTGGACATGGAGAGTG
 ACGATGCCCTGGCTTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTACTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGG
 CCTCATCTGGCCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGCCATGAGAAGCTGAGCACACCCCAGA
 AGAAGTGAGGGTCCCGACCCAGGCAGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATCGTACCCCC
 [G,A]
 ACCTCGTAGCAACAGCAATACGGGGGACCTGCGGCCAGGCCTGGTCCATGAGCAGGG
 CTCCCTCGTGGCCCTGGCCAGGGTCTTCCCTGCCCCCTCAGTTTCACTTTGG
 TTTTTTATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTATATTGACTCTGCGGCACGG
 GCCCTTAATAAGCAGGTAGGGTACGCCCTGGTGCAGCTCAaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
 TGATTTCCAGCGGTCCACATTAGAGTTGAAATTCTGGTGGAGAATCTACCTGTT

55499 TTGTTTCTAATACCTCTTGTCACTCTAAATATCTTAATTATTAAAAAATATATAT
 ACAGTATTGAATGCTACTGTGTGCTAGGTACAGTTCTAAACACTTGGGTTACAGCAGCG
 AACAAAATAAAGGTCTTACCCATAGAACATAGATTCTAGCATGGTATCTACTGTATC
 ATACAGTAGATAACAATAAGTAAACTATATTGAATATTGAATGTGGCAGATGCTATGGAA
 AAAGAGTCAAGACAAGTAAAGACGATTGTTCAAGGGTACCAAGTTGCAATTAAATATGGT
 [C,T]
 GTCAGAGCAGGCCCTACTGAGGTGACATGACATTAAAGCATAAAACATGGAGGAGGAGGAG
 TAAGCCTGAGCTGTCTTAGGCTCCGGGGCAGCCAAGCCATTCCGTGGCACTAGGAGCC
 TGGTGTTCGATTCCACCTTGATAACTGCAATTCTCAAGATAATGGGAGGGAGTT
 TTCTCCTATTGTTTAAAGTATTAAACTCCAGCTAGTCCAGCCTGTTAGTGTACCTA
 ATCTTATAGCAAATATGAGGTACCGGTAACATTATGCCATTCTCACAGAGGCACT

FIG.3-35

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56825 ACTGATGGCTAAAGGGTGTGAAAAGTCAGTGATGCCCTTCTACTCCAGATCCT
GTCCCTCCTGGAGCAAGGTTGAGGGAGTAGGTTTGAAAGAGTCCCTTAATATGTGGTGA
ACAGGCCAGGAGTTAGAGAAAGGGCTGGCTTCTGTTACCTGCTACTGGCTTAGCCAG
CCCAGGGACCACATCAATGTGAGAGGAAGCCTCCACCTCATGTTCAAACTTAATACTG
GAGACTGGCTGAGAACTTACGGACAACATCCTTCTGTCTGAAACAAACAGTCACAAGCA
[C,A]
AGGAAGAGGCTGGGGACTAGAAAGAGGCCCTGCCCTCTAGAAAGCTCAGATCTGGCTT
CTGTTACTCATCTGGGTGGCTCCTTAGTCAGATGCCCTAAACATTGCTAAAGCT
CGATGGGTTCTGGAGGACAGTGTGGCTTGTCACAGGCTAGAGTCTGAGGGAGGGAGTG
GGAGTCTCAGCAATCTTGGCTTGGCTCATGGCAACCACTGCTCACCCCTAACATG
CCTGGTTAGGCAGCAGCTGGGCTGGGAAGAGGTTGGTGGCAGAGTCTCAAAGCTGAGAT

58871 CGTCACCCACCAACCCCTGCCGACTCAGCTTAACAAGGGCTGTCTAGATATT
CATTTAACTACCTCCACCTTGGAAACAATTGCTGAAGGGAGAGGATTGCAATGACCA
ACCACCTTGTGGACGCCTGCACACCTGCTTCTGCTTCAACCTGAAAGATTCCCTGA
TGATGATAATCTGGACACAGAAGCCGGCACGGTGGCTTAGCCTGTAATCTCAGCACCT
TGGGAGGCCTCAGCAGGTGGATCACCTGAGATCAAGAGTTGAGAACAGCCTGACCAACA
[T,A]
GGTGAACCCCCGTCTCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATTAGCCAGGTGTGGTGGCACATACCTG
TAATCCCAGCTACTCTGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAACGCTTGAACCCACAAGGCAGAGGT
TGCAGTGGCGAGATCATGCCATTGCACTCCAGCCTGTGCAACAAGAGCCAACACTCCAT
CTCAAAAAAAAAAA

FIG. 3-36

ISOLATED HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS,
NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES ENCODING
HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS, AND USES
THEREOF

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is in the field of kinase proteins that are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily, recombinant DNA molecules, and protein production. The present invention specifically provides novel peptides and proteins that effect protein phosphorylation and nucleic acid molecules encoding such peptide and protein molecules, all of which are useful in the development of human therapeutics and diagnostic compositions and methods.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Protein Kinases

Kinases regulate many different cell proliferation, differentiation, and signaling processes by adding phosphate groups to proteins. Uncontrolled signaling has been implicated in a variety of disease conditions including inflammation, cancer, arteriosclerosis, and psoriasis. Reversible protein phosphorylation is the main strategy for controlling activities of eukaryotic cells. It is estimated that more than 1000 of the 10,000 proteins active in a typical mammalian cell are phosphorylated. The high energy phosphate, which drives activation, is generally transferred from adenosine triphosphate molecules (ATP) to a particular protein by protein kinases and removed from that protein by protein phosphatases. Phosphorylation occurs in response to extracellular signals (hormones, neurotransmitters, growth and differentiation factors, etc), cell cycle checkpoints, and environmental or nutritional stresses and is roughly analogous to turning on a molecular switch. When the switch goes on, the appropriate protein kinase activates a metabolic enzyme, regulatory protein, receptor, cytoskeletal protein, ion channel or pump, or transcription factor.

The kinases comprise the largest known protein group, a superfamily of enzymes with widely varied functions and specificities. They are usually named after their substrate, their regulatory molecules, or some aspect of a mutant phenotype. With regard to substrates, the protein kinases may be roughly divided into two groups; those that phosphorylate tyrosine residues (protein tyrosine kinases, PTK) and those that phosphorylate serine or threonine residues (serine/threonine kinases, STK). A few protein kinases have dual specificity and phosphorylate threonine and tyrosine residues. Almost all kinases contain a similar 250-300 amino acid catalytic domain. The N-terminal domain, which contains subdomains I-IV, generally folds into a two-lobed structure, which binds and orients the ATP (or GTP) donor molecule. The larger C terminal lobe, which contains subdomains VI A-XI, binds the protein substrate and carries out the transfer of the gamma phosphate from ATP to the hydroxyl group of a serine, threonine, or tyrosine residue. Subdomain V spans the two lobes.

The kinases may be categorized into families by the different amino acid sequences (generally between 5 and 100 residues) located on either side of, or inserted into loops of, the kinase domain. These added amino acid sequences allow the regulation of each kinase as it recognizes and interacts with its target protein. The primary structure of the kinase domains is conserved and can be further subdivided into 11 subdomains. Each of the 11 subdomains contains specific residues and motifs or patterns of amino acids that

are characteristic of that subdomain and are highly conserved (Hardie, G. and Hanks, S. (1995) *The Protein Kinase Facts Books*, Vol 1:7-20 Academic Press, San Diego, Calif).

The second messenger dependent protein kinases primarily mediate the effects of second messengers such as cyclic AMP (cAMP), cyclic GMP, inositol triphosphate, phosphatidylinositol, 3,4,5-triphosphate, cyclic ADP-ribose, arachidonic acid, diacylglycerol and calcium-calmodulin. The cyclic-AMP dependent protein kinases (PKA) are important members of the STK family. Cyclic-AMP is an intracellular mediator of hormone action in all prokaryotic and animal cells that have been studied. Such hormone-induced cellular responses include thyroid hormone secretion, cortisol secretion, progesterone secretion, glycogen breakdown, bone resorption, and regulation of heart rate and force of heart muscle contraction. PKA is found in all animal cells and is thought to account for the effects of cyclic-AMP in most of these cells. Altered PKA expression is implicated in a variety of disorders and diseases including cancer, thyroid disorders, diabetes, atherosclerosis, and cardiovascular disease (Isselbacher, K. J. et al. (1994) *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*, McGraw-Hill, New York, N.Y., pp. 416-431, 1887).

Calcium-calmodulin (CaM) dependent protein kinases are also members of STK family. Calmodulin is a calcium receptor that mediates many calcium regulated processes by binding to target proteins in response to the binding of calcium. The principle target protein in these processes is CaM dependent protein kinases. CaM-kinases are involved in regulation of smooth muscle contraction (MLC kinase), glycogen breakdown (phosphorylase kinase), and neurotransmission (CaM kinase I and CaM kinase II). CaM kinase I phosphorylates a variety of substrates including the neurotransmitter related proteins synapsin I and II, the gene transcription regulator, CREB, and the cystic fibrosis conductance regulator protein, CFTR (Haribabu, B. et al. (1995) *EMBO Journal* 14:3679-86). CaM II kinase also phosphorylates synapsin at different sites, and controls the synthesis of catecholamines in the brain through phosphorylation and activation of tyrosine hydroxylase. Many of the CaM kinases are activated by phosphorylation in addition to binding to CaM. The kinase may autophosphorylate itself, or be phosphorylated by another kinase as part of a "kinase cascade".

Another ligand-activated protein kinase is 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) (Gao, G. et al. (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 15:8675-81). Mammalian AMPK is a regulator of fatty acid and sterol synthesis through phosphorylation of the enzymes acetyl-CoA carboxylase and hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase and mediates responses of these pathways to cellular stresses such as heat shock and depletion of glucose and ATP. AMPK is a heterotrimeric complex comprised of a catalytic alpha subunit and two non-catalytic beta and gamma subunits that are believed to regulate the activity of the alpha subunit. Subunits of AMPK have a much wider distribution in non-lipogenic tissues such as brain, heart, spleen, and lung than expected. This distribution suggests that its role may extend beyond regulation of lipid metabolism alone.

The mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAP) are also members of the STK family. MAP kinases also regulate intracellular signaling pathways. They mediate signal transduction from the cell surface to the nucleus via phosphorylation cascades. Several subgroups have been identified, and each manifests different substrate specificities and responds to distinct extracellular stimuli (Egan, S. E. and Weinberg, R. A. (1993) *Nature* 365:781-783). MAP kinase signaling

pathways are present in mammalian cells as well as in yeast. The extracellular stimuli that activate mammalian pathways include epidermal growth factor (EGF), ultraviolet light, hyperosmolar medium, heat shock, endotoxic lipopolysaccharide (LPS), and pro-inflammatory cytokines such as tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and interleukin-1 (IL-1).

PRK (proliferation-related kinase) is a serum/cytokine inducible STK that is involved in regulation of the cell cycle and cell proliferation in human megakaryotic cells (Li, B. et al. (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271:19402-8). PRK is related to the polo (derived from humans polo gene) family of STKs implicated in cell division. PRK is downregulated in lung tumor tissue and may be a proto-oncogene whose deregulated expression in normal tissue leads to oncogenic transformation. Altered MAP kinase expression is implicated in a variety of disease conditions including cancer, inflammation, immune disorders, and disorders affecting growth and development.

The cyclin-dependent protein kinases (CDKs) are another group of STKs that control the progression of cells through the cell cycle. Cyclins are small regulatory proteins that act by binding to and activating CDKs that then trigger various phases of the cell cycle by phosphorylating and activating selected proteins involved in the mitotic process. CDKs are unique in that they require multiple inputs to become activated. In addition to the binding of cyclin, CDK activation requires the phosphorylation of a specific threonine residue and the dephosphorylation of a specific tyrosine residue.

Protein tyrosine kinases, PTKs, specifically phosphorylate tyrosine residues on their target proteins and may be divided into transmembrane, receptor PTKs and nontransmembrane, non-receptor PTKs. Transmembrane protein-tyrosine kinases are receptors for most growth factors. Binding of growth factor to the receptor activates the transfer of a phosphate group from ATP to selected tyrosine side chains of the receptor and other specific proteins. Growth factors (GF) associated with receptor PTKs include; epidermal GF, platelet-derived GF, fibroblast GF, hepatocyte GF, insulin and insulin-like GFs, nerve GF, vascular endothelial GF, and macrophage colony stimulating factor.

Non-receptor PTKs lack transmembrane regions and, instead, form complexes with the intracellular regions of cell surface receptors. Such receptors that function through non-receptor PTKs include those for cytokines, hormones (growth hormone and prolactin) and antigen-specific receptors on T and B lymphocytes.

Many of these PTKs were first identified as the products of mutant oncogenes in cancer cells where their activation was no longer subject to normal cellular controls. In fact, about one third of the known oncogenes encode PTKs, and it is well known that cellular transformation (oncogenesis) is often accompanied by increased tyrosine phosphorylation activity (Carboneau H and Tonks NK (1992) *Annu. Rev. Cell. Biol.* 8:463-93). Regulation of PTK activity may therefore be an important strategy in controlling some types of cancer.

LIM Domain Kinases

The novel human protein, and encoding gene, provided by the present invention is related to the family of serine/threonine kinases in general, particularly LIM domain kinases (LIMK), and shows the highest degree of similarity to LIMK2, and the LIMK2b isoform (Genbank gi8051618) in particular (see the amino acid sequence alignment of the protein of the present invention against LIMK2b provided in

FIG. 2). LIMK proteins generally have serine/threonine kinase activity. The protein of the present invention may be a novel alternative splice form of the art-known protein provided in Genbank gi805161; however, the structure of the gene provided by the present invention is different from the art-known gene of gi8051618 and the first exon of the gene of the present invention is novel, suggesting a novel gene rather than an alternative splice form. Furthermore, the protein of the present invention lacks an LIM domain relative to gi8051618. The protein of the present invention does contain the kinase catalytic domain.

Approximately 40 LIM proteins, named for the LIM domains they contain, are known to exist in eukaryotes. LIM domains are conserved, cysteine-rich structures that contain 2 zinc fingers that are thought to modulate protein-protein interactions. LIMK1 and LIMK2 are members of a LIM subfamily characterized by 2 N-terminal LIM domains and a C-terminal protein kinase domain. LIMK1 and LIMK2 mRNA expression varies greatly between different tissues. The protein kinase domains of LIMK1 and LIMK2 contain a unique sequence motif comprising Asp-Leu-Asn-Ser-His-Asn in subdomain VIB and a strongly basic insert between subdomains VII and VIII (Okano et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 270 (52), 31321-31330 (1995)). The protein kinase domain present in LIMKs is significantly different than other kinase domains, sharing about 32% identity.

LIMK is activated by ROCK (a downstream effector of Rho) via phosphorylation. LIMK then phosphorylates cofilin, which inhibits its actin-depolymerizing activity, thereby leading to Rho-induced reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton (Maekawa et al., *Science* 285: 895-898, 1999).

The LIMK2a and LIMK2b alternative transcript forms are differentially expressed in a tissue-specific manner and are generated by variation in transcriptional initiation utilizing alternative promoters. LIMK2a contains 2 LIM domains, a PDZ domain (a domain that functions in protein-protein interactions targeting the protein to the submembranous compartment), and a kinase domain; whereas LIMK2b just has 1.5 LIM domains. Alteration of LIMK2a and LIMK2b regulation has been observed in some cancer cell lines (Osada et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 229: 582-589, 1996).

For a further review of LIMK proteins, see Nomoto et al., *Gene* 236 (2), 259-271 (1999).

Kinase proteins, particularly members of the serine/threonine kinase subfamily, are a major target for drug action and development. Accordingly, it is valuable to the field of pharmaceutical development to identify and characterize previously unknown members of this subfamily of kinase proteins. The present invention advances the state of the art by providing previously unidentified human kinase proteins that have homology to members of the serine/threonine kinase subfamily.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is based in part on the identification of amino acid sequences of human kinase peptides and proteins that are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily, as well as allelic variants and other mammalian orthologs thereof. These unique peptide sequences, and nucleic acid sequences that encode these peptides, can be used as models for the development of human therapeutic targets, aid in the identification of therapeutic proteins, and serve as targets for the development of human therapeutic agents that modulate kinase activity in cells and tissues that express the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1

indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURE SHEETS

FIG. 1 provides the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA molecule that encodes the kinase protein of the present invention. (SEQ ID NO:1) In addition, structure and functional information is provided, such as ATG start, stop and tissue distribution, where available, that allows one to readily determine specific uses of inventions based on this molecular sequence. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland.

FIG. 2 provides the predicted amino acid sequence of the kinase of the present invention. (SEQ ID NO:2) In addition structure and functional information such as protein family, function, and modification sites is provided where available, allowing one to readily determine specific uses of inventions based on this molecular sequence.

FIG. 3 provides genomic sequences that span the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. (SEQ ID NO:3) In addition structure and functional information, such as intron/exon structure, promoter location, etc., is provided where available, allowing one to readily determine specific uses of inventions based on this molecular sequence. As illustrated in FIG. 3, SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

General Description

The present invention is based on the sequencing of the human genome. During the sequencing and assembly of the human genome, analysis of the sequence information revealed previously unidentified fragments of the human genome that encode peptides that share structural and/or sequence homology to protein/peptide/domains identified and characterized within the art as being a kinase protein or part of a kinase protein and are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily. Utilizing these sequences, additional genomic sequences were assembled and transcript and/or cDNA sequences were isolated and characterized. Based on this analysis, the present invention provides amino acid sequences of human kinase peptides and proteins that are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily, nucleic acid sequences in the form of transcript sequences, cDNA sequences and/or genomic sequences that encode these kinase peptides and proteins, nucleic acid variation (allelic information), tissue distribution of expression, and information about the closest art known protein/peptide/domain that has structural or sequence homology to the kinase of the present invention.

In addition to being previously unknown, the peptides that are provided in the present invention are selected based on their ability to be used for the development of commercially important products and services. Specifically, the present peptides are selected based on homology and/or structural relatedness to known kinase proteins of the serine/threonine kinase subfamily and the expression pattern observed. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. The art has clearly established the commercial importance of

members of this family of proteins and proteins that have expression patterns similar to that of the present gene. Some of the more specific features of the peptides of the present invention, and the uses thereof, are described herein, particularly in the Background of the Invention and in the annotation provided in the Figures, and/or are known within the art for each of the known serine/threonine kinase family or subfamily of kinase proteins.

Specific Embodiments

Peptide Molecules

The present invention provides nucleic acid sequences that encode protein molecules that have been identified as being members of the kinase family of proteins and are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily. (protein sequences are provided in FIG. 2, transcript/cDNA sequences are provided in FIG. 1 and genomic sequences are provided in FIG. 3). The peptide sequences provided in FIG. 2, as well as the obvious variants described herein, particularly allelic variants as identified herein and using the information in FIG. 3, will be referred herein as the kinase peptides of the present invention, kinase peptides, or peptides/proteins of the present invention.

The present invention provides isolated peptide and protein molecules that consist of, consist essentially of, or comprise the amino acid sequences of the kinase peptides disclosed in the FIG. 2, (encoded by the nucleic acid molecule shown in FIG. 1, transcript/cDNA or FIG. 3, genomic sequence), as well as all obvious variants of these peptides that are within the art to make and use. Some of these variants are described in detail below.

As used herein, a peptide is said to be "isolated" or "purified" when it is substantially free of cellular material or free of chemical precursors or other chemicals. The peptides of the present invention can be purified to homogeneity or other degrees of purity. The level of purification will be based on the intended use. The critical feature is that the preparation allows for the desired function of the peptide, even if in the presence of considerable amounts of other components (the features of an isolated nucleic acid molecule is discussed below).

In some uses, "substantially free of cellular material" includes preparations of the peptide having less than about 30% (by dry weight) other proteins (i.e., contaminating protein), less than about 20% other proteins, less than about 10% other proteins, or less than about 5% other proteins. When the peptide is recombinantly produced, it can also be substantially free of culture medium, i.e., culture medium represents less than about 20% of the volume of the protein preparation.

The language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of the peptide in which it is separated from chemical precursors or other chemicals that are involved in its synthesis. In one embodiment, the language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of the kinase peptide having less than about 30% (by dry weight) chemical precursors or other chemicals, less than about 20% chemical precursors or other chemicals, less than about 10% chemical precursors or other chemicals, or less than about 5% chemical precursors or other chemicals.

The isolated kinase peptide can be purified from cells that naturally express it, purified from cells that have been altered to express it (recombinant), or synthesized using known protein synthesis methods. Experimental data as

provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. For example, a nucleic acid molecule encoding the kinase peptide is cloned into an expression vector, the expression vector introduced into a host cell and the protein expressed in the host cell. The protein can then be isolated from the cells by an appropriate purification scheme using standard protein purification techniques. Many of these techniques are described in detail below.

Accordingly, the present invention provides proteins that consist of the amino acid sequences provided in FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), for example, proteins encoded by the transcript/cDNA nucleic acid sequences shown in FIG. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) and the genomic sequences provided in FIG. 3 (SEQ ID NO:3). The amino acid sequence of such a protein is provided in FIG. 2. A protein consists of an amino acid sequence when the amino acid sequence is the final amino acid sequence of the protein.

The present invention further provides proteins that consist essentially of the amino acid sequences provided in FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), for example, proteins encoded by the transcript/cDNA nucleic acid sequences shown in FIG. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) and the genomic sequences provided in FIG. 3 (SEQ ID NO:3). A protein consists essentially of an amino acid sequence when such an amino acid sequence is present with only a few additional amino acid residues, for example from about 1 to about 100 or so additional residues, typically from 1 to about 20 additional residues in the final protein.

The present invention further provides proteins that comprise the amino acid sequences provided in FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), for example, proteins encoded by the transcript/cDNA nucleic acid sequences shown in FIG. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) and the genomic sequences provided in FIG. 3 (SEQ ID NO:3). A protein comprises an amino acid sequence when the amino acid sequence is at least part of the final amino acid sequence of the protein. In such a fashion, the protein can be only the peptide or have additional amino acid molecules, such as amino acid residues (contiguous encoded sequence) that are naturally associated with it or heterologous amino acid residues/peptide sequences. Such a protein can have a few additional amino acid residues or can comprise several hundred or more additional amino acids. The preferred classes of proteins that are comprised of the kinase peptides of the present invention are the naturally occurring mature proteins. A brief description of how various types of these proteins can be made/isolated is provided below.

The kinase peptides of the present invention can be attached to heterologous sequences to form chimeric or fusion proteins. Such chimeric and fusion proteins comprise a kinase peptide operatively linked to a heterologous protein having an amino acid sequence not substantially homologous to the kinase peptide. "Operatively linked" indicates that the kinase peptide and the heterologous protein are fused in-frame. The heterologous protein can be fused to the N-terminus or C-terminus of the kinase peptide.

In some uses, the fusion protein does not affect the activity of the kinase peptide per se. For example, the fusion protein can include, but is not limited to, enzymatic fusion proteins, for example beta-galactosidase fusions, yeast two-hybrid GAL fusions, poly-His fusions, MYC-tagged, HI-tagged and Ig fusions. Such fusion proteins, particularly poly-His fusions, can facilitate the purification of recombinant kinase peptide. In certain host cells (e.g., mammalian host cells), expression and/or secretion of a protein can be increased by using a heterologous signal sequence.

A chimeric or fusion protein can be produced by standard recombinant DNA techniques. For example, DNA fragments coding for the different protein sequences are ligated together in-frame in accordance with conventional techniques. In another embodiment, the fusion gene can be synthesized by conventional techniques including automated DNA synthesizers. Alternatively, PCR amplification of gene fragments can be carried out using anchor primers which give rise to complementary overhangs between two consecutive gene fragments which can subsequently be annealed and re-amplified to generate a chimeric gene sequence (see Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, 1992). Moreover, many expression vectors are commercially available that already encode a fusion moiety (e.g., a GST protein). A kinase peptide-encoding nucleic acid can be cloned into such an expression vector such that the fusion moiety is linked in-frame to the kinase peptide.

As mentioned above, the present invention also provides and enables obvious variants of the amino acid sequence of the proteins of the present invention, such as naturally occurring mature forms of the peptide, allelic/sequence variants of the peptides, non-naturally occurring recombinantly derived variants of the peptides, and orthologs and paralogs of the peptides. Such variants can readily be generated using art-known techniques in the fields of recombinant nucleic acid technology and protein biochemistry. It is understood, however, that variants exclude any amino acid sequences disclosed prior to the invention.

Such variants can readily be identified/made using molecular techniques and the sequence information disclosed herein. Further, such variants can readily be distinguished from other peptides based on sequence and/or structural homology to the kinase peptides of the present invention. The degree of homology/identity present will be based primarily on whether the peptide is a functional variant or non-functional variant, the amount of divergence present in the paralog family and the evolutionary distance between the orthologs.

To determine the percent identity of two amino acid sequences or two nucleic acid sequences, the sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (e.g., gaps can be introduced in one or both of a first and a second amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment and non-homologous sequences can be disregarded for comparison purposes). In a preferred embodiment, at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, or 90% or more of the length of a reference sequence is aligned for comparison purposes. The amino acid residues or nucleotides at corresponding amino acid positions or nucleotide positions are then compared. When a position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are identical at that position (as used herein amino acid or nucleic acid "identity" is equivalent to amino acid or nucleic acid "homology"). The percent identity between the two sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences, taking into account the number of gaps, and the length of each gap, which need to be introduced for optimal alignment of the two sequences.

The comparison of sequences and determination of percent identity and similarity between two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. (*Computational Molecular Biology*, Lesk, A. M., ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1988; *Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects*, Smith, D. W., ed., Academic Press, New York, 1993; *Computer Analysis of Sequence Data, Part 1*, Griffin, A. M., and Griffin, H. G.,

eds., Humania Press, New Jersey, 1994; *Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology*, von Heinje, G., Academic Press, 1987; and *Sequence Analysis Primer*, Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds., M. Stockton Press, New York, 1991). In a preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid sequences is determined using the Needleman and Wunsch (*J. Mol. Biol.* (48):444-453 (1970)) algorithm which has been incorporated into the GAP program in the GCG software package (available at <http://www.gcg.com>), using either a Blossom 62 matrix or a PAM250 matrix, and a gap weight of 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In yet another preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two nucleotide sequences is determined using the GAP program in the GCG software package (Devereux, J., et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 12(1):387 (1984)) (available at <http://www.gcg.com>), using a NWS-gapdnA.CMP matrix and a gap weight of 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In another embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid or nucleotide sequences is determined using the algorithm of E. Myers and W. Miller (CABIOS, 4:11-17 (1989)) which has been incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0), using a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12 and a gap penalty of 4.

The nucleic acid and protein sequences of the present invention can further be used as a "query sequence" to perform a search against sequence databases to, for example, identify other family members or related sequences. Such searches can be performed using the NBLAST and XBLAST programs (version 2.0) of Altschul, et al. (*J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-10 (1990)). BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the NBLAST program, score=100, wordlength=12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to the nucleic acid molecules of the invention. BLAST protein searches can be performed with the XBLAST program, score=50, wordlength=3 to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to the proteins of the invention. To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul et al. (*Nucleic Acids Res.* 25(17):3389-3402 (1997)). When utilizing BLAST and gapped BLAST programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., XBLAST and NBLAST) can be used.

Full-length pre-processed forms, as well as mature processed forms, of proteins that comprise one of the peptides of the present invention can readily be identified as having complete sequence identity to one of the kinase peptides of the present invention as well as being encoded by the same genetic locus as the kinase peptide provided herein. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data.

Allelic variants of a kinase peptide can readily be identified as being a human protein having a high degree (significant) of sequence homology/identity to at least a portion of the kinase peptide as well as being encoded by the same genetic locus as the kinase peptide provided herein. Genetic locus can readily be determined based on the genomic information provided in FIG. 3, such as the genomic sequence mapped to the reference human. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data. As used herein, two proteins (or a region of

the proteins) have significant homology when the amino acid sequences are typically at least about 70-80%, 80-90%, and more typically at least about 90-95% or more homologous. A significantly homologous amino acid sequence, according to the present invention, will be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence that will hybridize to a kinase peptide encoding nucleic acid molecule under stringent conditions as more fully described below.

FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription.

Paralogs of a kinase peptide can readily be identified as having some degree of significant sequence homology/identity to at least a portion of the kinase peptide, as being encoded by a gene from humans, and as having similar activity or function. Two proteins will typically be considered paralogs when the amino acid sequences are typically at least about 60% or greater, and more typically at least about 70% or greater homology through a given region or domain. Such paralogs will be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence that will hybridize to a kinase peptide encoding nucleic acid molecule under moderate to stringent conditions as more fully described below.

Orthologs of a kinase peptide can readily be identified as having some degree of significant sequence homology/identity to at least a portion of the kinase peptide as well as being encoded by a gene from another organism. Preferred orthologs will be isolated from mammals, preferably primates, for the development of human therapeutic targets and agents. Such orthologs will be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence that will hybridize to a kinase peptide encoding nucleic acid molecule under moderate to stringent conditions, as more fully described below, depending on the degree of relatedness of the two organisms yielding the proteins.

Non-naturally occurring variants of the kinase peptides of the present invention can readily be generated using recombinant techniques. Such variants include, but are not limited to deletions, additions and substitutions in the amino acid sequence of the kinase peptide. For example, one class of substitutions are conserved amino acid substitution. Such substitutions are those that substitute a given amino acid in a kinase peptide by another amino acid of like characteristics. Typically seen as conservative substitutions are the replacements, one for another, among the aliphatic amino acids Ala, Val, Leu, and Ile; interchange of the hydroxyl residues Ser and Thr; exchange of the acidic residues Asp and Glu; substitution between the amide residues Asn and Gln; exchange of the basic residues Lys and Arg; and replacements among the aromatic residues Phe and Tyr. Guidance concerning which amino acid changes are likely to be phenotypically silent are found in Bowie et al., *Science* 247:1306-1310 (1990).

Variant kinase peptides can be fully functional or can lack function in one or more activities, e.g. ability to bind substrate, ability to phosphorylate substrate, ability to mediate signaling, etc. Fully functional variants typically contain only conservative variation or variation in non-critical residues or in non-critical regions. FIG. 2 provides the result of protein analysis and can be used to identify critical domains/regions. Functional variants can also contain substitution of similar amino acids that result in no change or an insignificant change in function. Alternatively, such substitutions may positively or negatively affect function to some degree.

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Non-functional variants typically contain one or more non-conservative amino acid substitutions, deletions, insertions, inversions, or truncation or a substitution, insertion, inversion, or deletion in a critical residue or critical region.

Amino acids that are essential for function can be identified by methods known in the art, such as site-directed mutagenesis or alanine-scanning mutagenesis (Cunningham et al., *Science* 244:1081-1085 (1989)), particularly using the results provided in FIG. 2. The latter procedure introduces single alanine mutations at every residue in the molecule. The resulting mutant molecules are then tested for biological activity such as kinase activity or in assays such as an *in vitro* proliferative activity. Sites that are critical for binding partner/substrate binding can also be determined by structural analysis such as crystallization, nuclear magnetic resonance or photoaffinity labeling (Smith et al., *J. Mol. Biol.* 224:899-904 (1992); de Vos et al. *Science* 255:306-312 (1992)).

The present invention further provides fragments of the kinase peptides, in addition to proteins and peptides that comprise and consist of such fragments, particularly those comprising the residues identified in FIG. 2. The fragments to which the invention pertains, however, are not to be construed as encompassing fragments that may be disclosed publicly prior to the present invention.

As used herein, a fragment comprises at least 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, or more contiguous amino acid residues from a kinase peptide. Such fragments can be chosen based on the ability to retain one or more of the biological activities of the kinase peptide or could be chosen for the ability to perform a function, e.g. bind a substrate or act as an immunogen. Particularly important fragments are biologically active fragments, peptides that are, for example, about 8 or more amino acids in length. Such fragments will typically comprise a domain or motif of the kinase peptide, e.g., active site, a transmembrane domain or a substrate-binding domain. Further, possible fragments include, but are not limited to, domain or motif containing fragments, soluble peptide fragments, and fragments containing immunogenic structures. Predicted domains and functional sites are readily identifiable by computer programs well known and readily available to those of skill in the art (e.g., PROSITE analysis). The results of one such analysis are provided in FIG. 2.

Polypeptides often contain amino acids other than the 20 amino acids commonly referred to as the 20 naturally occurring amino acids. Further, many amino acids, including the terminal amino acids, may be modified by natural processes, such as processing and other post-translational modifications, or by chemical modification techniques well known in the art. Common modifications that occur naturally in kinase peptides are described in basic texts, detailed monographs, and the research literature, and they are well known to those of skill in the art (some of these features are identified in FIG. 2).

Known modifications include, but are not limited to, acetylation, acylation, ADP-ribosylation, amidation, covalent attachment of flavin, covalent attachment of a heme moiety, covalent attachment of a nucleotide or nucleotide derivative, covalent attachment of a lipid or lipid derivative, covalent attachment of phosphatidylinositol, cross-linking, cyclization, disulfide bond formation, demethylation, formation of covalent crosslinks, formation of cystine, formation of pyroglutamate, formylation, gamma carboxylation, glycosylation, GPI anchor formation, hydroxylation, iodination, methylation, myristoylation, oxidation, pro-

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teolytic processing, phosphorylation, prenylation, racemization, selenylation, sulfation, transfer-RNA mediated addition of amino acids to proteins such as arginylation, and ubiquitination.

Such modifications are well known to those of skill in the art and have been described in great detail in the scientific literature. Several particularly common modifications, glycosylation, lipid attachment, sulfation, gamma-carboxylation of glutamic acid residues, hydroxylation and ADP-ribosylation, for instance, are described in most basic texts, such as *Proteins—Structure and Molecular Properties*, 2nd Ed., T. E. Creighton, W. H. Freeman and Company, New York (1993). Many detailed reviews are available on this subject, such as by Wold, F., *Posttranslational Covalent Modification of Proteins*, B. C. Johnson, Ed., Academic Press, New York 1-12 (1983); Seifert et al. (*Meth. Enzymol.* 182: 626-646 (1990)) and Rattan et al. (*Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 663:48-62 (1992)).

Accordingly, the kinase peptides of the present invention also encompass derivatives or analogs in which a substituted amino acid residue is not one encoded by the genetic code, in which a substituent group is included, in which the mature kinase peptide is fused with another compound, such as a compound to increase the half-life of the kinase peptide (for example, polyethylene glycol), or in which the additional amino acids are fused to the mature kinase peptide, such as a leader or secretory sequence or a sequence for purification of the mature kinase peptide or a pro-protein sequence.

30 Protein/Peptide Uses

The proteins of the present invention can be used in substantial and specific assays related to the functional information provided in the Figures; to raise antibodies or to elicit another immune response; as a reagent (including the labeled reagent) in assays designed to quantitatively determine levels of the protein (or its binding partner or ligand) in biological fluids; and as markers for tissues in which the corresponding protein is preferentially expressed (either constitutively or at a particular stage of tissue differentiation or development or in a disease state). Where the protein binds or potentially binds to another protein or ligand (such as, for example, in a kinase-effector protein interaction or kinase-ligand interaction), the protein can be used to identify the binding partner/ligand so as to develop a system to identify inhibitors of the binding interaction. Any or all of these uses are capable of being developed into reagent grade or kit format for commercialization as commercial products.

Methods for performing the uses listed above are well known to those skilled in the art. References disclosing such methods include "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", 2d ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Sambrook, J., E. F. Fritsch and T. Maniatis eds., 1989, and "Methods in Enzymology: Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques", Academic Press, Berger, S. L. and A. R. Kimmel eds., 1987.

The potential uses of the peptides of the present invention are based primarily on the source of the protein as well as the class/action of the protein. For example, kinases isolated from humans and their human/mammalian orthologs serve as targets for identifying agents for use in mammalian therapeutic applications, e.g. a human drug, particularly in modulating a biological or pathological response in a cell or tissue that expresses the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant

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brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. A large percentage of pharmaceutical agents are being developed that modulate the activity of kinase proteins, particularly members of the serine/threonine kinase subfamily (see Background of the Invention). The structural and functional information provided in the Background and Figures provide specific and substantial uses for the molecules of the present invention, particularly in combination with the expression information provided in FIG. 1. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. Such uses can readily be determined using the information provided herein, that which is known in the art, and routine experimentation.

The proteins of the present invention (including variants and fragments that may have been disclosed prior to the present invention) are useful for biological assays related to kinases that are related to members of the serine/threonine kinase subfamily. Such assays involve any of the known kinase functions or activities or properties useful for diagnosis and treatment of kinase-related conditions that are specific for the subfamily of kinases that the one of the present invention belongs to, particularly in cells and tissues that express the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain.

The proteins of the present invention are also useful in drug screening assays, in cell-based or cell-free systems. Cell-based systems can be native, i.e., cells that normally express the kinase, as a biopsy or expanded in cell culture. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. In an alternate embodiment, cell-based assays involve recombinant host cells-expressing the kinase protein.

The polypeptides can be used to identify compounds that modulate kinase activity of the protein in its natural state or an altered form that causes a specific disease or pathology associated with the kinase. Both the kinases of the present invention and appropriate variants and fragments can be used in high-throughput screens to assay candidate compounds for the ability to bind to the kinase. These compounds can be further screened against a functional kinase to determine the effect of the compound on the kinase activity. Further, these compounds can be tested in animal or invertebrate systems to determine activity/effectiveness. Compounds can be identified that activate (agonist) or inactivate (antagonist) the kinase to a desired degree.

Further, the proteins of the present invention can be used to screen a compound for the ability to stimulate or inhibit interaction between the kinase protein and a molecule that normally interacts with the kinase protein, e.g. a substrate or a component of the signal pathway that the kinase protein normally interacts (for example, another kinase). Such assays typically include the steps of combining the kinase protein with a candidate compound under conditions that allow the kinase protein, or fragment, to interact with the target molecule, and to detect the formation of a complex between the protein and the target or to detect the biochemical consequence of the interaction with the kinase protein and the target, such as any of the associated effects of signal

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transduction such as protein phosphorylation, cAMP turnover, and adenylate cyclase activation, etc.

Candidate compounds include, for example, 1) peptides such as soluble peptides, including Ig-tailed fusion peptides and members of random peptide libraries (see, e.g., Lam et al., *Nature* 354:82-84 (1991); Houghten et al., *Nature* 354:84-86 (1991)) and combinatorial chemistry-derived molecular libraries made of D- and/or L-configuration amino acids; 2) phosphopeptides (e.g., members of random and partially degenerate, directed phosphopeptide libraries, see, e.g., Songyang et al., *Cell* 72:767-778 (1993)); 3) antibodies (e.g., polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized, anti-idotypic, chimeric, and single chain antibodies as well as Fab, F(ab)₂, Fab expression library fragments, and epitope-binding fragments of antibodies); and 4) small organic and inorganic molecules (e.g., molecules obtained from combinatorial and natural product libraries).

One candidate compound is a soluble fragment of the receptor that competes for substrate binding. Other candidate compounds include mutant kinases or appropriate fragments containing mutations that affect kinase function and thus compete for substrate. Accordingly, a fragment that competes for substrate, for example with a higher affinity, or a fragment that binds substrate but does not allow release, is encompassed by the invention.

The invention further includes other end point assays to identify compounds that modulate (stimulate or inhibit) kinase activity. The assays typically involve an assay of events in the signal transduction pathway that indicate kinase activity. Thus, the phosphorylation of a substrate, activation of a protein, a change in the expression of genes that are up- or down-regulated in response to the kinase protein dependent signal cascade can be assayed.

Any of the biological or biochemical functions mediated by the kinase can be used as an endpoint assay. These include all of the biochemical or biochemical/biological events described herein, in the references cited herein, incorporated by reference for these endpoint assay targets, and other functions known to those of ordinary skill in the art or that can be readily identified using the information provided in the Figures, particularly FIG. 2. Specifically, a biological function of a cell or tissues that expresses the kinase can be assayed. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain.

Binding and/or activating compounds can also be screened by using chimeric kinase proteins in which the amino terminal extracellular domain, or parts thereof, the entire transmembrane domain or subregions, such as any of the seven transmembrane segments or any of the intracellular or extracellular loops and the carboxy terminal intracellular domain, or parts thereof, can be replaced by heterologous domains or subregions. For example, a substrate-binding region can be used that interacts with a different substrate than that which is recognized by the native kinase. Accordingly, a different set of signal transduction components is available as an end-point assay for activation. This allows for assays to be performed in other than the specific host cell from which the kinase is derived.

The proteins of the present invention are also useful in competition binding assays in methods designed to discover compounds that interact with the kinase (e.g. binding part-

mers and/or ligands). Thus, a compound is exposed to a kinase polypeptide under conditions that allow the compound to bind or to otherwise interact with the polypeptide. Soluble kinase polypeptide is also added to the mixture. If the test compound interacts with the soluble kinase polypeptide, it decreases the amount of complex formed or activity from the kinase target. This type of assay is particularly useful in cases in which compounds are sought that interact with specific regions of the kinase. Thus, the soluble polypeptide that competes with the target kinase region is designed to contain peptide sequences corresponding to the region of interest.

To perform cell free drug screening assays, it is sometimes desirable to immobilize either the kinase protein, or fragment, or its target molecule to facilitate separation of complexes from uncomplexed forms of one or both of the proteins, as well as to accommodate automation of the assay.

Techniques for immobilizing proteins on matrices can be used in the drug screening assays. In one embodiment, a fusion protein can be provided which adds a domain that allows the protein to be bound to a matrix. For example, glutathione-S-transferase fusion proteins can be adsorbed onto glutathione sepharose beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, Mo.) or glutathione derivatized microtitre plates, which are then combined with the cell lysates (e.g., ³⁵S-labeled) and the candidate compound, and the mixture incubated under conditions conducive to complex formation (e.g., at physiological conditions for salt and pH). Following incubation, the beads are washed to remove any unbound label, and the matrix immobilized and radiolabel determined directly, or in the supernatant after the complexes are dissociated. Alternatively, the complexes can be dissociated from the matrix, separated by SDS-PAGE, and the level of kinase-binding protein found in the bead fraction quantitated from the gel using standard electrophoretic techniques. For example, either the polypeptide or its target molecule can be immobilized utilizing conjugation of biotin and streptavidin using techniques well known in the art. Alternatively, antibodies reactive with the protein but which do not interfere with binding of the protein to its target molecule can be derivatized to the wells of the plate, and the protein trapped in the wells by antibody conjugation. Preparations of a kinase-binding protein and a candidate compound are incubated in the kinase protein-presenting wells and the amount of complex trapped in the well can be quantitated. Methods for detecting such complexes, in addition to those described above for the GST-immobilized complexes, include immunodetection of complexes using antibodies reactive with the kinase protein target molecule, or which are reactive with kinase protein and compete with the target molecule, as well as enzyme-linked assays which rely on detecting an enzymatic activity associated with the target molecule.

Agents that modulate one of the kinases of the present invention can be identified using one or more of the above assays, alone or in combination. It is generally preferable to use a cell-based or cell free system first and then confirm activity in an animal or other model system. Such model systems are well known in the art and can readily be employed in this context.

Modulators of kinase protein activity identified according to these drug screening assays can be used to treat a subject with a disorder mediated by the kinase pathway, by treating cells or tissues that express the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. These methods of treatment include the steps of administering a modulator of

kinase activity in a pharmaceutical composition to a subject in need of such treatment, the modulator being identified as described herein.

In yet another aspect of the invention, the kinase proteins can be used as "bait proteins" in a two-hybrid assay or three-hybrid assay (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,283,317; Zervos et al. (1993) *Cell* 72:223-232; Madura et al. (1993) *J. Biol. Chem.* 268:12046-12054; Bartel et al. (1993) *Biotechniques* 14:920-924; Iwabuchi et al. (1993) *Oncogene* 8:1693/1696; and Brent WO94110300), to identify other proteins, which bind to or interact with the kinase and are involved in kinase activity. Such kinase-binding proteins are also likely to be involved in the propagation of signals by the kinase proteins or kinase targets as, for example, downstream elements of a kinase-mediated signaling pathway. Alternatively, such kinase-binding proteins are likely to be kinase inhibitors.

The two-hybrid system is based on the modular nature of most transcription factors, which consist of separable DNA-binding and activation domains. Briefly, the assay utilizes two different DNA constructs. In one construct, the gene that codes for a kinase protein is fused to a gene encoding the DNA binding domain of a known transcription factor (e.g., GAL-4). In the other construct, a DNA sequence, from a library of DNA sequences, that encodes an unidentified protein ("prey" or "sample") is fused to a gene that codes for the activation domain of the known transcription factor. If the "bait" and the "prey" proteins are able to interact, *in vivo*, forming a kinase-dependent complex, the DNA-binding and activation domains of the transcription factor are brought into close proximity. This proximity allows transcription of a reporter gene (e.g., LacZ) which is operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory site responsive to the transcription factor. Expression of the reporter gene can be detected and cell colonies containing the functional transcription factor can be isolated and used to obtain the cloned gene which encodes the protein which interacts with the kinase protein.

This invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays. Accordingly, it is within the scope of this invention to further use an agent identified as described herein in an appropriate animal model. For example, an agent identified as described herein (e.g., a kinase-modulating agent, an antisense kinase nucleic acid molecule, a kinase-specific antibody, or a kinase-binding partner) can be used in an animal or other model to determine the efficacy, toxicity, or side effects of treatment with such an agent. Alternatively, an agent identified as described herein can be used in an animal or other model to determine the mechanism of action of such an agent. Furthermore, this invention pertains to uses of novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays for treatments as described herein.

The kinase proteins of the present invention are also useful to provide a target for diagnosing a disease or predisposition to disease mediated by the peptide. Accordingly, the invention provides methods for detecting the presence, or levels of, the protein (or encoding mRNA) in a cell, tissue, or organism. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. The method involves contacting a biological sample with a compound capable of interacting with the kinase protein such that the interaction can be detected. Such an assay can be provided in a single detection format or a multi-detection format such as an antibody chip array.

One agent for detecting a protein in a sample is an antibody capable of selectively binding to protein. A bio-

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logical sample includes tissues, cells and biological fluids isolated from a subject, as well as tissues, cells and fluids present within a subject.

The peptides of the present invention also provide targets for diagnosing active protein activity, disease, or predisposition to disease, in a patient having a variant peptide, particularly activities and conditions that are known for other members of the family of proteins to which the present one belongs. Thus, the peptide can be isolated from a biological sample and assayed for the presence of a genetic mutation that results in aberrant peptide. This includes amino acid substitution, deletion, insertion, rearrangement, (as the result of aberrant splicing events), and inappropriate post-translational modification. Analytic methods include altered electrophoretic mobility, altered tryptic peptide digest, altered kinase activity in cell-based or cell-free assay, alteration in substrate or antibody-binding pattern, altered isoelectric point, direct amino acid sequencing, and any other of the known assay techniques useful for detecting mutations in a protein. Such an assay can be provided in a single detection format or a multi-detection format such as an antibody chip array.

In vitro techniques for detection of peptide include enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), Western blots, immunoprecipitations and immunofluorescence using a detection reagent, such as an antibody or protein binding agent. Alternatively, the peptide can be detected in vivo in a subject by introducing into the subject a labeled anti-peptide antibody or other types of detection agent. For example, the antibody can be labeled with a radioactive marker whose presence and location in a subject can be detected by standard imaging techniques. Particularly useful are methods that detect the allelic variant of a peptide expressed in a subject and methods which detect fragments of a peptide in a sample.

The peptides are also useful in pharmacogenomic analysis. Pharmacogenomics deal with clinically significant hereditary variations in the response to drugs due to altered drug disposition and abnormal action in affected persons. See, e.g., Eichelbaum, M. (*Clin. Exp. Pharmacol. Physiol.* 23(10-11):983-985 (1996)), and Linder, M. W. (*Clin. Chem.* 43(2):254-266 (1997)). The clinical outcomes of these variations result in severe toxicity of therapeutic drugs in certain individuals or therapeutic failure of drugs in certain individuals as a result of individual variation in metabolism. Thus, the genotype of the individual can determine the way a therapeutic compound acts on the body or the way the body metabolizes the compound. Further, the activity of drug metabolizing enzymes effects both the intensity and duration of drug action. Thus, the pharmacogenomics of the individual permit the selection of effective compounds and effective dosages of such compounds for prophylactic or therapeutic treatment based on the individual's genotype. The discovery of genetic polymorphisms in some drug metabolizing enzymes has explained why some patients do not obtain the expected drug effects, show an exaggerated drug effect, or experience serious toxicity from standard drug dosages. Polymorphisms can be expressed in the phenotype of the extensive metabolizer and the phenotype of the poor metabolizer. Accordingly, genetic polymorphism may lead to allelic protein variants of the kinase protein in which one or more of the kinase functions in one population is different from those in another population. The peptides thus allow a target to ascertain a genetic predisposition that can affect treatment modality. Thus, in a ligand-based treatment, polymorphism may give rise to amino terminal extracellular domains and/or other substrate-binding regions that are

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more or less active in substrate binding, and kinase activation. Accordingly, substrate dosage would necessarily be modified to maximize the therapeutic effect within a given population containing a polymorphism. As an alternative to genotyping, specific polymorphic peptides could be identified. The peptides are also useful for treating a disorder characterized by an absence of, inappropriate, or unwanted expression of the protein. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. Accordingly, methods for treatment include the use of the kinase protein or fragments.

Antibodies

The invention also provides antibodies that selectively bind to one of the peptides of the present invention, a protein comprising such a peptide, as well as variants and fragments thereof. As used herein, an antibody selectively binds a target peptide when it binds the target peptide and does not significantly bind to unrelated proteins. An antibody is still considered to selectively bind a peptide even if it also binds to other proteins that are not substantially homologous with the target peptide so long as such proteins share homology with a fragment or domain of the peptide target of the antibody. In this case, it would be understood that antibody binding to the peptide is still selective despite some degree of cross-reactivity.

As used herein, an antibody is defined in terms consistent with that recognized within the art: they are multi-subunit proteins produced by a mammalian organism in response to an antigen challenge. The antibodies of the present invention include polyclonal antibodies and monoclonal antibodies, as well as fragments of such antibodies, including, but not limited to, Fab or F(ab')₂, and Fv fragments.

Many methods are known for generating and/or identifying antibodies to a given target peptide. Several such methods are described by Harlow, *Antibodies*, Cold Spring Harbor Press, (1989).

In general, to generate antibodies, an isolated peptide is used as an immunogen and is administered to a mammalian organism, such as a rat, rabbit or mouse. The full-length protein, an antigenic peptide fragment or a fusion protein can be used. Particularly important fragments are those covering functional domains, such as the domains identified in FIG. 2, and domain of sequence homology or divergence amongst the family, such as those that can readily be identified using protein alignment methods and as presented in the Figures.

Antibodies are preferably prepared from regions or discrete fragments of the kinase proteins. Antibodies can be prepared from any region of the peptide as described herein. However, preferred regions will include those involved in function/activity and/or kinase/binding partner interaction. FIG. 2 can be used to identify particularly important regions while sequence alignment can be used to identify conserved and unique sequence fragments.

An antigenic fragment will typically comprise at least 8 contiguous amino acid residues. The antigenic peptide can comprise, however, at least 10, 12, 14, 16 or more amino acid residues. Such fragments can be selected on a physical property, such as fragments correspond to regions that are located on the surface of the protein, e.g., hydrophilic regions or can be selected based on sequence uniqueness (see FIG. 2).

Detection on an antibody of the present invention can be facilitated by coupling (i.e., physically linking) the antibody

to a detectable substance. Examples of detectable substances include various enzymes, prosthetic groups, fluorescent materials, luminescent materials, bioluminescent materials, and radioactive materials. Examples of suitable enzymes include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, β -galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; examples of suitable prosthetic group complexes include streptavidin/biotin and avidin/biotin; examples of suitable fluorescent materials include umbellifluorene, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; an example of a luminescent material includes luminol; examples of bioluminescent materials include luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin; and examples of suitable radioactive material include ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{35}S or ^3H .

Antibody Uses

The antibodies can be used to isolate one of the proteins of the present invention by standard techniques, such as affinity chromatography or immunoprecipitation. The antibodies can facilitate the purification of the natural protein from cells and recombinantly produced protein expressed in host cells. In addition, such antibodies are useful to detect the presence of one of the proteins of the present invention in cells or tissues to determine the pattern of expression of the protein among various tissues in an organism and over the course of normal development. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. Further, such antibodies can be used to detect protein in situ, in vitro, or in a cell lysate or supernatant in order to evaluate the abundance and pattern of expression. Also, such antibodies can be used to assess abnormal tissue distribution or abnormal expression during development or progression of a biological condition. Antibody detection of circulating fragments of the full length protein can be used to identify turnover.

Further, the antibodies can be used to assess expression in disease states such as in active stages of the disease or in an individual with a predisposition toward disease related to the protein's function. When a disorder is caused by an inappropriate tissue distribution, developmental expression, level of expression of the protein, or expressed/processed form, the antibody can be prepared against the normal protein. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. If a disorder is characterized by a specific mutation in the protein, antibodies specific for this mutant protein can be used to assay for the presence of the specific mutant protein.

The antibodies can also be used to assess normal and aberrant subcellular localization of cells in the various tissues in an organism. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. The diagnostic uses can be applied, not only in genetic testing, but also in monitoring a treatment modality. Accordingly, where treatment is ultimately aimed at correcting expression level or the presence of aberrant sequence and aberrant tissue distribution or developmental expression, antibodies directed against the protein or relevant fragments can be used to monitor therapeutic efficacy.

Additionally, antibodies are useful in pharmacogenomic analysis. Thus, antibodies prepared against polymorphic

proteins can be used to identify individuals that require modified treatment modalities. The antibodies are also useful as diagnostic tools as an immunological marker for aberrant protein analyzed by electrophoretic mobility, isoelectric point, tryptic peptide digest, and other physical assays known to those in the art.

The antibodies are also useful for tissue typing. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. Thus, where a specific protein has been correlated with expression in a specific tissue, antibodies that are specific for this protein can be used to identify a tissue type.

The antibodies are also useful for inhibiting protein function, for example, blocking the binding of the kinase peptide to a binding partner such as a substrate. These uses can also be applied in a therapeutic context in which treatment involves inhibiting the protein's function. An antibody can be used, for example, to block binding, thus modulating (agonizing or antagonizing) the peptides activity. Antibodies can be prepared against specific fragments containing sites required for function or against intact protein that is associated with a cell or cell membrane. See FIG. 2 for structural information relating to the proteins of the present invention.

The invention also encompasses kits for using antibodies to detect the presence of a protein in a biological sample. The kit can comprise antibodies such as a labeled or labelable antibody and a compound or agent for detecting protein in a biological sample; means for determining the amount of protein in the sample; means for comparing the amount of protein in the sample with a standard; and instructions for use. Such a kit can be supplied to detect a single protein or epitope or can be configured to detect one of a multitude of epitopes, such as in an antibody detection array. Arrays are described in detail below for nucleic acid arrays and similar methods have been developed for antibody arrays.

Nucleic Acid Molecules

The present invention further provides isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode a kinase peptide or protein of the present invention (cDNA, transcript and genomic sequence). Such nucleic acid molecules will consist of, consist essentially of, or comprise a nucleotide sequence that encodes one of the kinase peptides of the present invention, an allelic variant thereof, or an ortholog or paralog thereof.

As used herein, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule is one that is separated from other nucleic acid present in the natural source of the nucleic acid. Preferably, an "isolated" nucleic acid is free of sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid (i.e., sequences located at the 5' and 3' ends of the nucleic acid) in the genomic DNA of the organism from which the nucleic acid is derived. However, there can be some flanking nucleotide sequences, for example up to about 5KB, 4KB, 3KB, 2KB, or 1KB or less, particularly contiguous peptide encoding sequences and peptide encoding sequences within the same gene but separated by introns in the genomic sequence. The important point is that the nucleic acid is isolated from remote and unimportant flanking sequences such that it can be subjected to the specific manipulations described herein such as recombinant expression, preparation of probes and primers, and other uses specific to the nucleic acid sequences.

Moreover, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule, such as a transcript/cDNA molecule, can be substantially free of other cellular material, or culture medium when produced by

recombinant techniques, or chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. However, the nucleic acid molecule can be fused to other coding or regulatory sequences and still be considered isolated.

For example, recombinant DNA molecules contained in a vector are considered isolated. Further examples of isolated DNA molecules include recombinant DNA molecules maintained in heterologous host cells or purified (partially or substantially) DNA molecules in solution. Isolated RNA molecules include *in vivo* or *in vitro* RNA transcripts of the isolated DNA molecules of the present invention. Isolated nucleic acid molecules according to the present invention further include such molecules produced synthetically.

Accordingly, the present invention provides nucleic acid molecules that consist of the nucleotide sequence shown in FIG. 1 or 3 (SEQ ID NO:1, transcript sequence and SEQ ID NO:3, genomic sequence), or any nucleic acid molecule that encodes the protein provided in FIG. 2, SEQ ID NO:2. A nucleic acid molecule consists of a nucleotide sequence when the nucleotide sequence is the complete nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecule.

The present invention further provides nucleic acid molecules that consist essentially of the nucleotide sequence shown in FIG. 1 or 3 (SEQ ID NO:1, transcript sequence and SEQ ID NO:3, genomic sequence), or any nucleic acid molecule that encodes the protein provided in FIG. 2, SEQ ID NO:2. A nucleic acid molecule consists essentially of a nucleotide sequence when such a nucleotide sequence is present with only a few additional nucleic acid residues in the final nucleic acid molecule.

The present invention further provides nucleic acid molecules that comprise the nucleotide sequences shown in FIG. 1 or 3 (SEQ ID NO:1, transcript sequence and SEQ ID NO:3, genomic sequence), or any nucleic acid molecule that encodes the protein provided in FIG. 2, SEQ ID NO:2. A nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence when the nucleotide sequence is at least part of the final nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecule. In such a fashion, the nucleic acid molecule can be only the nucleotide sequence or have additional nucleic acid residues, such as nucleic acid residues that are naturally associated with it or heterologous nucleotide sequences. Such a nucleic acid molecule can have a few additional nucleotides or can comprises several hundred or more additional nucleotides. A brief description of how various types of these nucleic acid molecules can be readily made/isolated is provided below.

In FIGS. 1 and 3, both coding and non-coding sequences are provided. Because of the source of the present invention, humans genomic sequence (FIG. 3) and cDNA/transcript sequences (FIG. 1), the nucleic acid molecules in the Figures will contain genomic intronic sequences, 5' and 3' non-coding sequences, gene regulatory regions and non-coding intergenic sequences. In general such sequence features are either noted in FIGS. 1 and 3 or can readily be identified using computational tools known in the art. As discussed below, some of the non-coding regions, particularly gene regulatory elements such as promoters, are useful for a variety of purposes, e.g. control of heterologous gene expression, target for identifying gene activity modulating compounds, and are particularly claimed as fragments of the genomic sequence provided herein.

The isolated nucleic acid molecules can encode the mature protein plus additional amino or carboxyl-terminal amino acids, or amino acids interior to the mature peptide (when the mature form has more than one peptide chain, for instance). Such sequences may play a role in processing of

a protein from precursor to a mature form, facilitate protein trafficking, prolong or shorten protein half-life or facilitate manipulation of a protein for assay or production, among other things. As generally is the case *in situ*, the additional amino acids may be processed away from the mature protein by cellular enzymes.

As mentioned above, the isolated nucleic acid molecules include, but are not limited to, the sequence encoding the kinase peptide alone, the sequence encoding the mature peptide and additional coding sequences, such as a leader or secretory sequence (e.g., a pre-pro or pro-protein sequence), the sequence encoding the mature peptide, with or without the additional coding sequences, plus additional non-coding sequences, for example introns and non-coding 5' and 3' sequences such as transcribed but non-translated sequences that play a role in transcription, mRNA processing (including splicing and polyadenylation signals), ribosome binding and stability of mRNA. In addition, the nucleic acid molecule may be fused to a marker sequence encoding, for example, a peptide that facilitates purification.

Isolated nucleic acid molecules can be in the form of RNA, such as mRNA, or in the form DNA, including cDNA and genomic DNA obtained by cloning or produced by chemical synthetic techniques or by a combination thereof. The nucleic acid, especially DNA, can be double-stranded or single-stranded. Single-stranded nucleic acid can be the coding strand (sense strand) or the non-coding strand (anti-sense strand).

The invention further provides nucleic acid molecules that encode fragments of the peptides of the present invention as well as nucleic acid molecules that encode obvious variants of the kinase proteins of the present invention that are described above. Such nucleic acid molecules may be naturally occurring, such as allelic variants (same locus), paralogs (different locus), and orthologs (different organism), or may be constructed by recombinant DNA methods or by chemical synthesis. Such non-naturally occurring variants may be made by mutagenesis techniques, including those applied to nucleic acid molecules, cells, or organisms. Accordingly, as discussed above, the variants can contain nucleotide substitutions, deletions, inversions and insertions. Variation can occur in either or both the coding and non-coding regions. The variations can produce both conservative and non-conservative amino acid substitutions.

The present invention further provides non-coding fragments of the nucleic acid molecules provided in FIGS. 1 and 3. Preferred non-coding fragments include, but are not limited to, promoter sequences, enhancer sequences, gene modulating sequences and gene termination sequences. Such fragments are useful in controlling heterologous gene expression and in developing screens to identify gene-modulating agents. A promoter can readily be identified as being 5' to the ATG start site in the genomic sequence provided in FIG. 3.

A fragment comprises a contiguous nucleotide sequence greater than 12 or more nucleotides. Further, a fragment could at least 30, 40, 50, 100, 250 or 500 nucleotides in length. The length of the fragment will be based on its intended use. For example, the fragment can encode epitope bearing regions of the peptide, or can be useful as DNA probes and primers. Such fragments can be isolated using the known nucleotide sequence to synthesize an oligonucleotide probe. A labeled probe can then be used to screen a cDNA library, genomic DNA library, or mRNA to isolate nucleic acid corresponding to the coding region. Further, primers can be used in PCR reactions to clone specific regions of gene.

A probe/primer typically comprises substantially a purified oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide pair. The oligonucleotide typically comprises a region of nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to at least about 12, 20, 25, 40, 50 or more consecutive nucleotides.

Orthologs, homologs, and allelic variants can be identified using methods well known in the art. As described in the Peptide Section, these variants comprise a nucleotide sequence encoding a peptide that is typically 60-70%, 70-80%, 80-90%, and more typically at least about 90-95% or more homologous to the nucleotide sequence shown in the Figure sheets or a fragment of this sequence. Such nucleic acid molecules can readily be identified as being able to hybridize under moderate to stringent conditions, to the nucleotide sequence shown in the Figure sheets or a fragment of the sequence. Allelic variants can readily be determined by genetic locus of the encoding gene. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data.

FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription.

As used herein, the term "hybridizes under stringent conditions" is intended to describe conditions for hybridization and washing under which nucleotide sequences encoding a peptide at least 60-70% homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other. The conditions can be such that sequences at least about 60%, at least about 70%, or at least about 80% or more homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other. Such stringent conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (1989), 6.3.1-6.3.6. One example of stringent hybridization conditions are hybridization in 6x sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) at about 45°C, followed by one or more washes in 0.2xSSC, 0.1% SDS at 50-65°C. Examples of moderate to low stringency hybridization conditions are well known in the art.

Nucleic Acid Molecule Uses

The nucleic acid molecules of the present invention are useful for probes, primers, chemical intermediates, and in biological assays. The nucleic acid molecules are useful as a hybridization probe for messenger RNA, transcript/cDNA and genomic DNA to isolate full-length cDNA and genomic clones encoding the peptide described in FIG. 2 and to isolate cDNA and genomic clones that correspond to variants (alleles, orthologs, etc.) producing the same or related peptides shown in FIG. 2. As illustrated in FIG. 3, SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions.

The probe can correspond to any sequence along the entire length of the nucleic acid molecules provided in the Figures. Accordingly, it could be derived from 5' noncoding regions, the coding region, and 3' noncoding regions. However, as discussed, fragments are not to be construed as encompassing fragments disclosed prior to the present invention.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as primers for PCR to amplify any given region of a nucleic acid molecule and are useful to synthesize antisense molecules of desired length and sequence.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for constructing recombinant vectors. Such vectors include expression vectors that express a portion of, or all of, the peptide sequences. Vectors also include insertion vectors, used to integrate into another nucleic acid molecule sequence, such as into the cellular genome, to alter in situ expression of a gene, and/or gene product. For example, an endogenous coding sequence can be replaced via homologous recombination with all or part of the coding region containing one or more specifically introduced mutations.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for expressing antigenic portions of the proteins.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as probes for determining the chromosomal positions of the nucleic acid molecules by means of in situ hybridization methods. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful in making vectors containing the gene regulatory regions of the nucleic acid molecules of the present invention.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for designing ribozymes corresponding to all, or a part, of the mRNA produced from the nucleic acid molecules described herein.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for making vectors that express part, or all, of the peptides.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for constructing host cells expressing a part, or all, of the nucleic acid molecules and peptides.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for constructing transgenic animals expressing all, or a part, of the nucleic acid molecules and peptides.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as hybridization probes for determining the presence, level, form and distribution of nucleic acid expression. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. Accordingly, the probes can be used to detect the presence of, or to determine levels of, a specific nucleic acid molecule in cells, tissues, and in organisms. The nucleic acid whose level is determined can be DNA or RNA. Accordingly, probes corresponding to the peptides described herein can be used to assess expression and/or gene copy number in a given cell, tissue, or organism. These uses are relevant for diagnosis of disorders involving an increase or decrease in kinase protein expression relative to normal results.

In vitro techniques for detection of mRNA include Northern hybridizations and in situ hybridizations. In vitro techniques for detecting DNA includes Southern hybridizations and in situ hybridization.

Probes can be used as a part of a diagnostic test kit for identifying cells or tissues that express a kinase protein, such as by measuring a level of a kinase-encoding nucleic acid in a sample of cells from a subject e.g., mRNA or genomic DNA, or determining if a kinase gene has been mutated. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by

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virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain.

Nucleic acid expression assays are useful for drug screening to identify compounds that modulate kinase nucleic acid expression.

The invention thus provides a method for identifying a compound that can be used to treat a disorder associated with nucleic acid expression of the kinase gene, particularly biological and pathological processes that are mediated by the kinase in cells and tissues that express it. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. The method typically includes assaying the ability of the compound to modulate the expression of the kinase nucleic acid and thus identifying a compound that can be used to treat a disorder characterized by undesired kinase nucleic acid expression. The assays can be performed in cell-based and cell-free systems. Cell-based assays include cells naturally expressing the kinase nucleic acid or recombinant cells genetically engineered to express specific nucleic acid sequences.

The assay for kinase nucleic acid expression can involve direct assay of nucleic acid levels, such as mRNA levels, or on collateral compounds involved in the signal pathway. Further, the expression of genes that are up- or down-regulated in response to the kinase protein signal pathway can also be assayed. In this embodiment the regulatory regions of these genes can be operably linked to a reporter gene such as luciferase.

Thus, modulators of kinase gene expression can be identified in a method wherein a cell is contacted with a candidate compound and the expression of mRNA determined. The level of expression of kinase mRNA in the presence of the candidate compound is compared to the level of expression of kinase mRNA in the absence of the candidate compound. The candidate compound can then be identified as a modulator of nucleic acid expression based on this comparison and be used, for example to treat a disorder characterized by aberrant nucleic acid expression. When expression of mRNA is statistically significantly greater in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as a stimulator of nucleic acid expression. When nucleic acid expression is statistically significantly less in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as an inhibitor of nucleic acid expression.

The invention further provides methods of treatment, with the nucleic acid as a target, using a compound identified through drug screening as a gene modulator to modulate kinase nucleic acid expression in cells and tissues that express the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. Modulation includes both up-regulation (i.e. activation or agonization) or down-regulation (suppression or antagonization) of nucleic acid expression.

Alternatively, a modulator for kinase nucleic acid expression can be a small molecule or drug identified using the screening assays described herein as long as the drug or small molecule inhibits the kinase nucleic acid expression in the cells and tissues that express the protein. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland.

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The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for monitoring the effectiveness of modulating compounds on the expression or activity of the kinase gene in clinical trials or in a treatment regimen. Thus, the gene expression pattern can serve as a barometer for the continuing effectiveness of treatment with the compound, particularly with compounds to which a patient can develop resistance. The gene expression pattern can also serve as a marker indicative of a physiological response of the affected cells to the compound. Accordingly, such monitoring would allow either increased administration of the compound or the administration of alternative compounds to which the patient has not become resistant. Similarly, if the level of nucleic acid expression falls below a desirable level, administration of the compound could be commensurately decreased.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful in diagnostic assays for qualitative changes in kinase nucleic acid expression, and particularly in qualitative changes that lead to pathology. The nucleic acid molecules can be used to detect mutations in kinase genes and gene expression products such as mRNA. The nucleic acid molecules can be used as hybridization probes to detect naturally occurring genetic mutations in the kinase gene and thereby to determine whether a subject with the mutation is at risk for a disorder caused by the mutation. Mutations include deletion, addition, or substitution of one or more nucleotides in the gene, chromosomal rearrangement, such as inversion or transposition, modification of genomic DNA, such as aberrant methylation patterns or changes in gene copy number, such as amplification. Detection of a mutated form of the kinase gene associated with a dysfunction provides a diagnostic tool for an active disease or susceptibility to disease when the disease results from overexpression, underexpression, or altered expression of a kinase protein.

Individuals carrying mutations in the kinase gene can be detected at the nucleic acid level by a variety of techniques. FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data. Genomic DNA can be analyzed directly or can be amplified by using PCR prior to analysis. RNA or cDNA can be used in the same way. In some uses, detection of the mutation involves the use of a probe/primer in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (see, e.g. U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202), such as anchor PCR or RACE PCR, or, alternatively, in a ligation chain reaction (LCR) (see, e.g., Landegran et al., *Science* 241:1077-1080 (1988); and Nakazawa et al., *PNAS* 91:360-364 (1994)), the latter of which can be particularly useful for detecting point mutations in the gene (see Abravaya et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 23:675-682 (1995)). This method can include the steps of collecting a sample of cells from a patient, isolating nucleic acid (e.g., genomic, mRNA or both) from the cells of the sample, contacting the nucleic acid sample with one or more primers which specifically hybridize to a gene under conditions such that hybridization and amplification of the gene (if present) occurs, and detecting the presence or absence of an amplification product, or detecting the size of the amplification product, and comparing the length to a control sample. Deletions and insertions can be detected by a change in size of the amplified product compared to the normal

genotype. Point mutations can be identified by hybridizing amplified DNA to normal RNA or antisense DNA sequences.

Alternatively, mutations in a kinase gene can be directly identified, for example, by alterations in restriction enzyme digestion patterns determined by gel electrophoresis.

Further, sequence-specific ribozymes (U.S. Pat. No. 5,498,531) can be used to score for the presence of specific mutations by development or loss of a ribozyme cleavage site. Perfectly matched sequences can be distinguished from mismatched sequences by nuclease cleavage digestion assays or by differences in melting temperature.

Sequence changes at specific locations can also be assessed by nuclease protection assays such as RNase and S1 protection or the chemical cleavage method. Furthermore, sequence differences between a mutant kinase gene and a wild-type gene can be determined by direct DNA sequencing. A variety of automated sequencing procedures can be utilized when performing the diagnostic assays (Naeve, C. W., (1995) *Biotechniques* 19:448), including sequencing by mass spectrometry (see, e.g., PCT International Publication No. WO 94/16101; Cohen et al., *Adv. Chromatogr.* 36:127-162 (1996); and Griffin et al., *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.* 38:147-159 (1993)).

Other methods for detecting mutations in the gene include methods in which protection from cleavage agents is used to detect mismatched bases in RNA/RNA or RNA/DNA duplexes (Myers et al., *Science* 230:1242 (1985)); Cotton et al., *PNAS* 85:4397 (1988); Saleeba et al., *Meth. Enzymol.* 217:286-295 (1992)), electrophoretic mobility of mutant and wild type nucleic acid is compared (Orita et al., *PNAS* 86:2766 (1989); Cotton et al., *Mutat. Res.* 285:125-144 (1993); and Hayashi et al., *Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl.* 9:73-79 (1992)), and movement of mutant or wild-type fragments in polyacrylamide gels containing a gradient of denaturant is assayed using denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (Myers et al., *Nature* 313:495 (1985)). Examples of other techniques for detecting point mutations include selective oligonucleotide hybridization, selective amplification, and selective primer extension.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for testing an individual for a genotype that while not necessarily causing the disease, nevertheless affects the treatment modality. Thus, the nucleic acid molecules can be used to study the relationship between an individual's genotype and the individual's response to a compound used for treatment (pharmacogenomic relationship). Accordingly, the nucleic acid molecules described herein can be used to assess the mutation content of the kinase gene in an individual in order to select an appropriate compound or dosage regimen for treatment. FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription.

Thus nucleic acid molecules displaying genetic variations that affect treatment provide a diagnostic target that can be used to tailor treatment in an individual. Accordingly, the production of recombinant cells and animals containing these polymorphisms allow effective clinical design of treatment compounds and dosage regimens.

The nucleic acid molecules are thus useful as antisense constructs to control kinase gene expression in cells, tissues, and organisms. A DNA antisense nucleic acid molecule is designed to be complementary to a region of the gene

involved in transcription, preventing transcription and hence production of kinase protein. An antisense RNA or DNA nucleic acid molecule would hybridize to the mRNA and thus block translation of mRNA into kinase protein.

Alternatively, a class of antisense molecules can be used to inactivate mRNA in order to decrease expression of kinase nucleic acid. Accordingly, these molecules can treat a disorder characterized by abnormal or undesired kinase nucleic acid expression. This technique involves cleavage by means of ribozymes containing nucleotide sequences complementary to one or more regions in the mRNA that attenuate the ability of the mRNA to be translated. Possible regions include coding regions and particularly coding regions corresponding to the catalytic and other functional activities of the kinase protein, such as substrate binding.

The nucleic acid molecules also provide vectors for gene therapy in patients containing cells that are aberrant in kinase gene expression. Thus, recombinant cells, which include the patient's cells that have been engineered ex vivo and returned to the patient, are introduced into an individual where the cells produce the desired kinase protein to treat the individual.

The invention also encompasses kits for detecting the presence of a kinase nucleic acid in a biological sample. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. For example, the kit can comprise reagents such as a labeled or labelable nucleic acid or agent capable of detecting kinase nucleic acid in a biological sample; means for determining the amount of kinase nucleic acid in the sample; and means for comparing the amount of kinase nucleic acid in the sample with a standard. The compound or agent can be packaged in a suitable container. The kit can further comprise instructions for using the kit to detect kinase protein mRNA or DNA.

Nucleic Acid Arrays

The present invention further provides nucleic acid detection kits, such as arrays or microarrays of nucleic acid molecules that are based on the sequence information provided in FIGS. 1 and 3 (SEQ ID NOS:1 and 3).

As used herein "Arrays" or "Microarrays" refers to an array of distinct polynucleotides or oligonucleotides synthesized on a substrate, such as paper, nylon or other type of membrane, filter, chip, glass slide, or any other suitable solid support. In one embodiment, the microarray is prepared and used according to the methods described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,837,832, Chee et al., PCT application WO95/11995 (Chee et al.), Lockhart, D. J. et al. (1996; *Nat. Biotech.* 14: 1675-1680) and Schena, M. et al. (1996; *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 93: 10614-10619), all of which are incorporated herein in their entirety by reference. In other embodiments, such arrays are produced by the methods described by Brown et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,807,522.

The microarray or detection kit is preferably composed of a large number of unique, single-stranded nucleic acid sequences, usually either synthetic antisense oligonucleotides or fragments of cDNAs, fixed to a solid support. The oligonucleotides are preferably about 6-60 nucleotides in length, more preferably 15-30 nucleotides in length, and most preferably about 20-25 nucleotides in length. For a certain type of microarray or detection kit, it may be

preferable to use oligonucleotides that are only 7-20 nucleotides in length. The microarray or detection kit may contain oligonucleotides that cover the known 5', or 3' sequence, sequential oligonucleotides which cover the full length sequence; or unique oligonucleotides selected from particular areas along the length of the sequence. Polynucleotides used in the microarray or detection kit may be oligonucleotides that are specific to a gene or genes of interest.

In order to produce oligonucleotides to a known sequence for a microarray or detection kit, the gene(s) of interest (or an ORF identified from the contigs of the present invention) is typically examined using a computer algorithm which starts at the 5' or at the 3' end of the nucleotide sequence. Typical algorithms will then identify oligomers of defined length that are unique to the gene, have a GC content within a range suitable for hybridization, and lack predicted secondary structure that may interfere with hybridization. In certain situations it may be appropriate to use pairs of oligonucleotides on a microarray or detection kit. The "pairs" will be identical, except for one nucleotide that preferably is located in the center of the sequence. The second oligonucleotide in the pair (mismatched by one) serves as a control. The number of oligonucleotide pairs may range from two to one million. The oligomers are synthesized at designated areas on a substrate using a light-directed chemical process. The substrate may be paper, nylon or other type of membrane, filter, chip, glass slide or any other suitable solid support.

In another aspect, an oligonucleotide may be synthesized on the surface of the substrate by using a chemical coupling procedure and an ink jet application apparatus, as described in PCT application WO95/251116 (Baldeschweiler et al.) which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference. In another aspect, a "gridded" array analogous to a dot (or slot) blot may be used to arrange and link cDNA fragments or oligonucleotides to the surface of a substrate using a vacuum system, thermal, UV, mechanical or chemical bonding procedures. An array, such as those described above, may be produced by hand or by using available devices (slot blot or dot blot apparatus), materials (any suitable solid support), and machines (including robotic instruments), and may contain 8, 24, 96, 384, 1536, 6144 or more oligonucleotides, or any other number between two and one million which lends itself to the efficient use of commercially available instrumentation.

In order to conduct sample analysis using a microarray or detection kit, the RNA or DNA from a biological sample is made into hybridization probes. The mRNA is isolated, and cDNA is produced and used as a template to make antisense RNA (aRNA). The aRNA is amplified in the presence of fluorescent nucleotides, and labeled probes are incubated with the microarray or detection kit so that the probe sequences hybridize to complementary oligonucleotides of the microarray or detection kit. Incubation conditions are adjusted so that hybridization occurs with precise complementary matches or with various degrees of less complementarity. After removal of nonhybridized probes, a scanner is used to determine the levels and patterns of fluorescence. The scanned images are examined to determine degree of complementarity and the relative abundance of each oligonucleotide sequence on the microarray or detection kit. The biological samples may be obtained from any bodily fluids (such as blood, urine, saliva, phlegm, gastric juices, etc.), cultured cells, biopsies, or other tissue preparations. A detection system may be used to measure the absence, presence, and amount of hybridization for all of the distinct sequences simultaneously. This data may be used for large-scale correlation studies on the sequences, expression patterns, mutations, variants, or polymorphisms among samples.

Using such arrays, the present invention provides methods to identify the expression of the kinase proteins/peptides of the present invention. In detail, such methods comprise incubating a test sample with one, or more nucleic acid molecules, and assaying for binding of the nucleic acid molecule with components within the test sample. Such assays will typically involve arrays comprising many genes, at least one of which is a gene of the present invention and/or alleles of the kinase gene of the present invention. FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription.

Conditions for incubating a nucleic acid molecule with a test sample vary. Incubation conditions depend on the format employed in the assay, the detection methods employed, and the type and nature of the nucleic acid molecule used in the assay. One skilled in the art will recognize that any one of the commonly available hybridization, amplification or array assay formats can readily be adapted to employ the novel fragments of the Human genome disclosed herein. Examples of such assays can be found in Chard, T., *An Introduction to Radioimmunoassay and Related Techniques*, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (1986); Bullock, G. R. et al., *Techniques in Immunocytochemistry*, Academic Press, Orlando, Fla. Vol. 1 (1982), Vol. 2 (1983), Vol. 3 (1985); Tijssen, P., *Practice and Theory of Enzyme Immunoassays: Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (1985).

The test samples of the present invention include cells, protein or membrane extracts of cells. The test sample used in the above-described method will vary based on the assay format, nature of the detection method and the tissues, cells or extracts used as the sample to be assayed. Methods for preparing nucleic acid extracts or of cells are well known in the art and can be readily be adapted in order to obtain a sample that is compatible with the system utilized.

In another embodiment of the present invention, kits are provided which contain the necessary reagents to carry out the assays of the present invention.

Specifically, the invention provides a compartmentalized kit to receive, in close confinement, one or more containers which comprises: (a) a first container comprising one of the nucleic acid molecules that can bind to a fragment of the Human genome disclosed herein; and (b) one or more other containers comprising one or more of the following: wash reagents, reagents capable of detecting presence of a bound nucleic acid.

In detail, a compartmentalized kit includes any kit in which reagents are contained in separate containers. Such containers include small glass containers, plastic containers, strips of plastic, glass or paper, or arraying material such as silica. Such containers allows one to efficiently transfer reagents from one compartment to another compartment such that the samples and reagents are not cross-contaminated, and the agents or solutions of each container can be added in a quantitative fashion from one compartment to another. Such containers will include a container which will accept the test sample, a container which contains the nucleic acid probe, containers which contain wash reagents (such as phosphate buffered saline, Tris-buffers, etc.), and containers which contain the reagents used to detect the bound probe. One skilled in the art will readily recognize that the previously unidentified kinase gene of the present invention can be routinely identified using the sequence information disclosed herein can be readily incorporated into one of the established kit formats which are well known in the art, particularly expression arrays.

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Vectors/host Cells

The invention also provides vectors containing the nucleic acid molecules described herein. The term "vector" refers to a vehicle, preferably a nucleic acid molecule, which can transport the nucleic acid molecules. When the vector is a nucleic acid molecule, the nucleic acid molecules are covalently linked to the vector nucleic acid. With this aspect of the invention, the vector includes a plasmid, single or double stranded phage, a single or double stranded RNA or DNA viral vector, or artificial chromosome, such as a BAC, PAC, YAC, or MAC.

A vector can be maintained in the host cell as an extra-chromosomal element where it replicates and produces additional copies of the nucleic acid molecules. Alternatively, the vector may integrate into the host cell genome and produce additional copies of the nucleic acid molecules when the host cell replicates.

The invention provides vectors for the maintenance (cloning vectors) or vectors for expression (expression vectors) of the nucleic acid molecules. The vectors can function in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells or in both (shuttle vectors).

Expression vectors contain cis-acting regulatory regions that are operably linked in the vector to the nucleic acid molecules such that transcription of the nucleic acid molecules is allowed in a host cell. The nucleic acid molecules can be introduced into the host cell with a separate nucleic acid molecule capable of affecting transcription. Thus, the second nucleic acid molecule may provide a trans-acting factor interacting with the cis-regulatory control region to allow transcription of the nucleic acid molecules from the vector. Alternatively, a trans-acting factor may be supplied by the host cell. Finally, a trans-acting factor can be produced from the vector itself. It is understood, however, that in some embodiments, transcription and/or translation of the nucleic acid molecules can occur in a cell-free system.

The regulatory sequence to which the nucleic acid molecules described herein can be operably linked include promoters for directing mRNA transcription. These include, but are not limited to, the left promoter from bacteriophage λ , the lac, TRP, and TAC promoters from *E. coli*, the early and late promoters from SV40, the CMV immediate-early promoter, the adenovirus early and late promoters, and retrovirus long-terminal repeats.

In addition to control regions that promote transcription, expression vectors may also include regions that modulate transcription, such as repressor binding sites and enhancers. Examples include the SV40 enhancer, the cytomegalovirus immediate early enhancer, polyoma enhancer, adenovirus enhancers, and retrovirus LTR enhancers.

In addition to containing sites for transcription initiation and control, expression vectors can also contain sequences necessary for transcription termination and, in the transcribed region a ribosome binding site for translation. Other regulatory control elements for expression include initiation and termination codons as well as polyadenylation signals. The person of ordinary skill in the art would be aware of the numerous regulatory sequences that are useful in expression vectors. Such regulatory sequences are described, for example, in Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd. ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., (1989).

A variety of expression vectors can be used to express a nucleic acid molecule. Such vectors include chromosomal, episomal, and virus-derived vectors, for example vectors derived from bacterial plasmids, from bacteriophage, from yeast episomes, from yeast chromosomal elements, including yeast artificial chromosomes, from viruses such as baculoviruses, papovaviruses such as SV40, Vaccinia

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viruses, adenoviruses, poxviruses, pseudorabies viruses, and retroviruses. Vectors may also be derived from combinations of these sources such as those derived from plasmid and bacteriophage genetic elements, e.g. cosmids and phagemids. Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts are described in Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd. ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., (1989).

The regulatory sequence may provide constitutive expression in one or more host cells (i.e. tissue specific) or may provide for inducible expression in one or more cell types such as by temperature, nutrient additive, or exogenous factor such as a hormone or other ligand. A variety of vectors providing for constitutive and inducible expression in prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

The nucleic acid molecules can be inserted into the vector nucleic acid by well-known methodology. Generally, the DNA sequence that will ultimately be expressed is joined to an expression vector by cleaving the DNA sequence and the expression vector with one or more restriction enzymes and then ligating the fragments together. Procedures for restriction enzyme digestion and ligation are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

The vector containing the appropriate nucleic acid molecule can be introduced into an appropriate host cell for propagation or expression using well-known techniques. Bacterial cells include, but are not limited to, *E. coli*, Streptomyces, and *Salmonella typhimurium*. Eukaryotic cells include, but are not limited to, yeast, insect cells such as Drosophila, animal cells such as COS and CHO cells, and plant cells.

As described herein, it may be desirable to express the peptide as a fusion protein. Accordingly, the invention provides fusion vectors that allow for the production of the peptides. Fusion vectors can increase the expression of a recombinant protein, increase the solubility of the recombinant protein, and aid in the purification of the protein by acting for example as a ligand for affinity purification. A proteolytic cleavage site may be introduced at the junction of the fusion moiety so that the desired peptide can ultimately be separated from the fusion moiety. Proteolytic enzymes include, but are not limited to, factor Xa, thrombin, and enterokinase. Typical fusion expression vectors include pGEX (Smith et al., *Gene* 67:31-40 (1988)), pMAL (New England Biolabs, Beverly, Mass.) and pRITS (Pharmacia, Piscataway, N.J.) which fuse glutathione S-transferase (GST), maltose E binding protein, or protein A, respectively, to the target recombinant protein. Examples of suitable inducible non-fusion *E. coli* expression vectors include pTrc (Amann et al., *Gene* 69:301-315 (1988)) and pET 11 d (Studier et al., *Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology* 185:60-89 (1990)).

Recombinant protein expression can be maximized in host bacteria by providing a genetic background wherein the host cell has an impaired capacity to proteolytically cleave the recombinant protein. (Gottesman, S., *Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology* 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990) 119-128). Alternatively, the sequence of the nucleic acid molecule of interest can be altered to provide preferential codon usage for a specific host cell, for example *E. coli*. (Wada et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 20:2111-2118 (1992)).

The nucleic acid molecules can also be expressed by expression vectors that are operative in yeast. Examples of vectors for expression in yeast e.g., *S. cerevisiae* include pYEpSec1 (Baldari, et al., *EMBO J.* 6:229-234 (1987)), pMFA (Kurjan et al., *Cell* 30:933-943(1982)), pJRY88 (Schultz et al., *Gene* 54:113-123 (1987)), and pYES2 (Invitrogen Corporation, San Diego, Calif.).

The nucleic acid molecules can also be expressed in insect cells using, for example, baculovirus expression vectors. Baculovirus vectors available for expression of proteins in cultured insect cells (e.g., Sf 9 cells) include the pAc series (Smith et al., *Mol. Cell Biol.* 3:2156-2165 (1983)) and the pVL series (Lucklow et al., *Virology* 170:31-39 (1989)).

In certain embodiments of the invention, the nucleic acid molecules described herein are expressed in mammalian cells using mammalian expression vectors. Examples of mammalian expression vectors include pCDM8 (Seed, B. *Nature* 329:840(1987)) and pMT2PC (Kaufman et al., *EMBO J.* 6:187-195 (1987)).

The expression vectors listed herein are provided by way of example only of the well-known vectors available to those of ordinary skill in the art that would be useful to express the nucleic acid molecules. The person of ordinary skill in the art would be aware of other vectors suitable for maintenance propagation or expression of the nucleic acid molecules described herein. These are found for example in Sambrook, J., Fritsch, E. F., and Maniatis, T. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd, ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989.

The invention also encompasses vectors in which the nucleic acid sequences described herein are cloned into the vector in reverse orientation, but operably linked to a regulatory sequence that permits transcription of antisense RNA. Thus, an antisense transcript can be produced to all, or to a portion, of the nucleic acid molecule sequences described herein, including both coding and non-coding regions. Expression of this antisense RNA is subject to each of the parameters described above in relation to expression of the sense RNA (regulatory sequences, constitutive or inducible expression, tissue-specific expression).

The invention also relates to recombinant host cells containing the vectors described herein. Host cells therefore include prokaryotic cells, lower eukaryotic cells such as yeast, other eukaryotic cells such as insect cells, and higher eukaryotic cells such as mammalian cells.

The recombinant host cells are prepared by introducing the vector constructs described herein into the cells by techniques readily available to the person of ordinary skill in the art. These include, but are not limited to, calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, infection, lipofection, and other techniques such as those found in Sambrook, et al. (*Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd, ed, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989).

Host cells can contain more than one vector. Thus, different nucleotide sequences can be introduced on different vectors of the same cell. Similarly, the nucleic acid molecules can be introduced either alone or with other nucleic acid molecules that are not related to the nucleic acid molecules such as those providing trans-acting factors for expression vectors. When more than one vector is introduced into a cell, the vectors can be introduced independently, co-introduced or joined to the nucleic acid molecule vector.

In the case of bacteriophage and viral vectors, these can be introduced into cells as packaged or encapsulated virus by standard procedures for infection and transduction. Viral vectors can be replication-competent or replication-defective. In the case in which viral replication is defective, replication will occur in host cells providing functions that complement the defects.

Vectors generally include selectable markers that enable the selection of the subpopulation of cells that contain the

recombinant vector constructs. The marker can be contained in the same vector that contains the nucleic acid molecules described herein or may be on a separate vector. Markers include tetracycline or ampicillin-resistance genes for prokaryotic host cells and dihydrofolate reductase or neomycin resistance for eukaryotic host cells. However, any marker that provides selection for a phenotypic trait will be effective.

While the mature proteins can be produced in bacteria, yeast, mammalian cells, and other cells under the control of the appropriate regulatory sequences, cell-free transcription and translation systems can also be used to produce these proteins using RNA derived from the DNA constructs described herein.

Where secretion of the peptide is desired, which is difficult to achieve with multi-transmembrane domain containing proteins such as kinases, appropriate secretion signals are incorporated into the vector. The signal sequence can be endogenous to the peptides or heterologous to these peptides.

Where the peptide is not secreted into the medium, which is typically the case with kinases, the protein can be isolated from the host cell by standard disruption procedures, including freeze thaw, sonication, mechanical disruption, use of lysing agents and the like. The peptide can then be recovered and purified by well-known purification methods including ammonium sulfate precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cationic exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic-interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography, lectin chromatography, or high performance liquid chromatography.

It is also understood that depending upon the host cell in recombinant production of the peptides described herein, the peptides can have various glycosylation patterns, depending upon the cell, or maybe non-glycosylated as when produced in bacteria. In addition, the peptides may include an initial modified methionine in some cases as a result of a host-mediated process.

Uses of Vectors and Host Cells

The recombinant host cells expressing the peptides described herein have a variety of uses. First, the cells are useful for producing a kinase protein or peptide that can be further purified to produce desired amounts of kinase protein or fragments. Thus, host cells containing expression vectors are useful for peptide production.

Host cells are also useful for conducting cell-based assays involving the kinase protein or kinase protein fragments, such as those described above as well as other formats known in the art. Thus, a recombinant host cell expressing a native kinase protein is useful for assaying compounds that stimulate or inhibit kinase protein function.

Host cells are also useful for identifying kinase protein mutants in which these functions are affected. If the mutants naturally occur and give rise to a pathology, host cells containing the mutations are useful to assay compounds that have a desired effect on the mutant kinase protein (for example, stimulating or inhibiting function) which may not be indicated by their effect on the native kinase protein.

Genetically engineered host cells can be further used to produce non-human transgenic animals. A transgenic animal is preferably a mammal, for example a rodent, such as a rat or mouse, in which one or more of the cells of the animal include a transgene. A transgene is exogenous DNA which is integrated into the genome of a cell from which a transgenic animal develops and which remains in the genome of the mature animal in one or more cell types or tissues of the transgenic animal. These animals are useful for

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studying the function of a kinase protein and identifying and evaluating modulators of kinase protein activity. Other examples of transgenic animals include non-human primates, sheep, dogs, cows, goats, chickens, and amphibians.

A transgenic animal can be produced by introducing nucleic acid into the male pronuclei of a fertilized oocyte, e.g., by microinjection, retroviral infection, and allowing the oocyte to develop in a pseudopregnant female foster animal. Any of the kinase protein nucleotide sequences can be introduced as a transgene into the genome of a non-human animal, such as a mouse.

Any of the regulatory or other sequences useful in expression vectors can form part of the transgenic sequence. This includes intronic sequences and polyadenylation signals, if not already included. A tissue-specific regulatory sequence(s) can be operably linked to the transgene to direct expression of the kinase protein to particular cells.

Methods for generating transgenic animals via embryo manipulation and microinjection, particularly animals such as mice, have become conventional in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,736,866 and 4,870,009, both by Leder et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,873,191 by Wagner et al. and in Hogan, B., *Manipulating the Mouse Embryo*, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1986). Similar methods are used for production of other transgenic animals. A transgenic founder animal can be identified based upon the presence of the transgene in its genome and/or expression of transgenic mRNA in tissues or cells of the animals. A transgenic founder animal can then be used to breed additional animals carrying the transgene. Moreover, transgenic animals carrying a transgene can further be bred to other transgenic animals carrying other transgenes. A transgenic animal also includes animals in which the entire animal or tissues in the animal have been produced using the homologously recombinant host cells described herein.

In another embodiment, transgenic non-human animals can be produced which contain selected systems that allow for regulated expression of the transgene. One example of such a system is the cre/loxP recombinase system of bacteriophage PI. For a description of the cre/loxP recombinase system, see, e.g., Lakso et al. *PNAS* 89:6232-6236 (1992). Another example of a recombinase system is the FLP recombinase system of *S. cerevisiae* (O'Gorman et al. *Science* 251:1351-1355 (1991)). If a cre/loxP recombinase system is used to regulate expression of the transgene, animals containing transgenes encoding both the Cre recom-

binase and a selected protein is required. Such animals can be provided through the construction of "double" transgenic animals, e.g., by mating two transgenic animals, one containing a transgene encoding a selected protein and the other containing a transgene encoding a recombinase.

Clones of the non-human transgenic animals described herein can also be produced according to the methods described in Wilmot, I. et al. *Nature* 385:810-813 (1997) and PCT International Publication Nos. WO 97/07668 and WO 97/07669. In brief, a cell, e.g., a somatic cell, from the transgenic animal can be isolated and induced to exit the growth cycle and enter G₀ phase. The quiescent cell can then be fused, e.g., through the use of electrical pulses, to an enucleated oocyte from an animal of the same species from which the quiescent cell is isolated. The reconstructed oocyte is then cultured such that it develops to morula or blastocyst and then transferred to pseudopregnant female foster animal. The offspring born of this female foster animal will be a clone of the animal from which the cell, e.g., the somatic cell, is isolated.

Transgenic animals containing recombinant cells that express the peptides described herein are useful to conduct the assays described herein in an in vivo context. Accordingly, the various physiological factors that are present in vivo and that could effect substrate binding, kinase protein activation, and signal transduction, may not be evident from in vitro cell-free or cell-based assays. Accordingly, it is useful to provide non-human transgenic animals to assay in vivo kinase protein function, including substrate interaction, the effect of specific mutant kinase proteins on kinase protein function and substrate interaction, and the effect of chimeric kinase proteins. It is also possible to assess the effect of null mutations, that is, mutations that substantially or completely eliminate one or more kinase protein functions.

All publications and patents mentioned in the above specification are herein incorporated by reference. Various modifications and variations of the described method and system of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Although the invention has been described in connection with specific preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention as claimed should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. Indeed, various modifications of the above-described modes for carrying out the invention which are obvious to those skilled in the field of molecular biology or related fields are intended to be within the scope of the following claims.

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Ser | His | Asn | Cys | Leu | Ile | Lys | Leu | Asp | Lys | Thr | Val | Val | Val | Ala | Asp |
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| 260 | 265 | | |

That which is claimed is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule consisting of a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) a nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2;
 - (b) a nucleic acid molecule consisting of the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1;
 - (c) a nucleic acid molecule consisting of the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3; and
 - (d) a nucleotide sequence that is completely complementary to a nucleotide sequence of (a)-(c).
 2. A nucleic acid vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
 3. A host cell containing the vector of claim 2.
 4. A process for producing a polypeptide comprising culturing the host cell of claim 3 under conditions sufficient for the production of said polypeptide, and recovering the peptide from the host cell culture.
5. An isolated polynucleotide consisting of a nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1.
6. An isolated polynucleotide consisting of a nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:3.
7. A vector according to claim 2, wherein said vector is selected from the group consisting of a plasmid, virus, and bacteriophage.
8. A vector according to claim 2, wherein said isolated nucleic acid molecule is inserted into said vector in proper orientation and correct reading frame such that the protein of SEQ ID NO:2 may be expressed by a cell transformed with said vector.
9. A vector according to claim 8, wherein said isolated nucleic acid molecule is operatively linked to a promoter sequence.

* * * * *

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